51/18

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL

PRESS

SEPTEMBER 2, 1950

51st YEAR

FORMERLY THE COTTON AND COTTON OIL PRESS

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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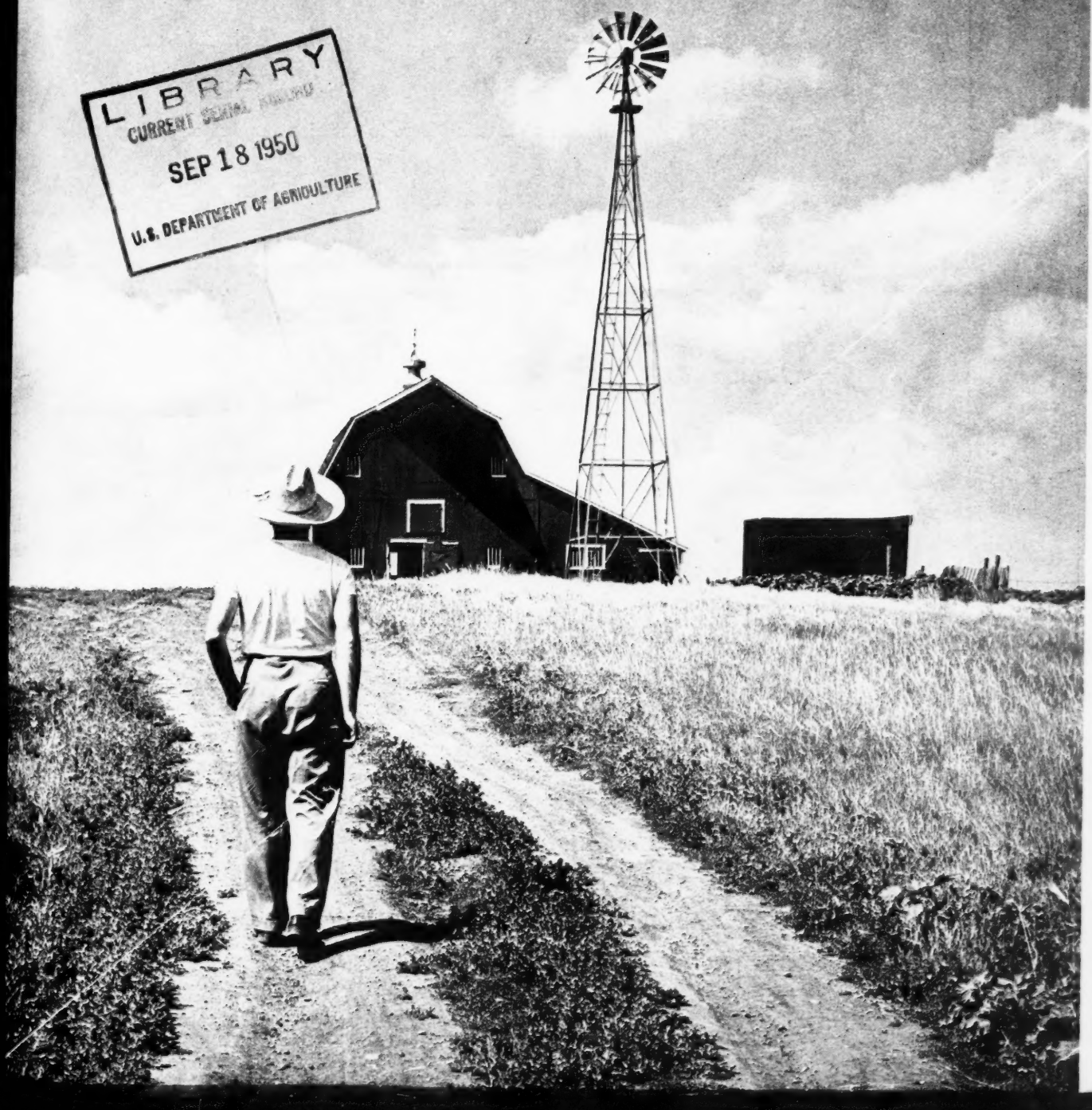


Super-jet Cleaner

Lint Cleaning With Air

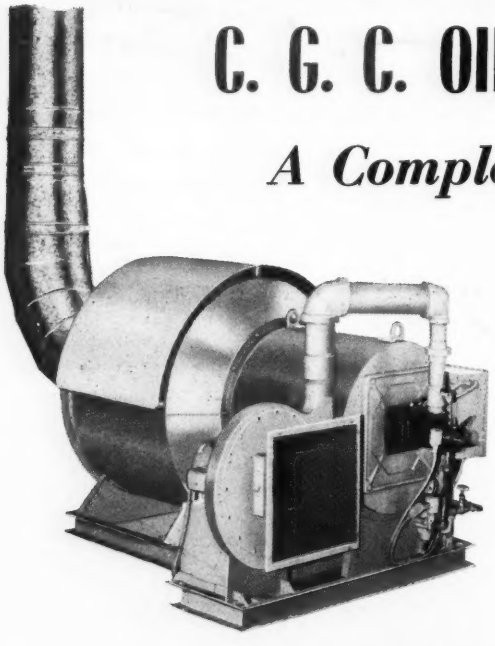
Let us install this amazing piece of equipment behind your present gin stands.

- *NO Lint Loss*
- *NO Moving Parts*
- *NO Excavation*
- *NO Extra Supervision*

Lummus is doing more to put gins on a better paying basis.

LUMMUS COTTON GIN CO.

Dallas, Texas **Columbus, Ga.** **Memphis, Tenn.**



C. G. C. OIL FIRED HEATER

A Completely Self-Contained Unit

A dependable and economical means of heating air for the drying of cotton. It will burn practically all grades of free flowing oils, not heavier than 24 degrees BAUME that do not require heating.

The C. G. C. Heater is mounted on a steel frame and comes ready to install. The Burner Unit is supplied completely assembled and factory tested. Capacity 2,000,000 B.T.U. per hour.

Electrical power of approximately 2 K. W. capacity is required for the unit.

The Burner Unit cannot be started unless hot air fan is operating. If hot air fan is stopped for any reason or an electrical power failure occurs, the Burner Unit automatically shuts off.

For further information, write the Sales Office nearest you.

CONTINENTAL GIN COMPANY

BIRMINGHAM, ALABAMA

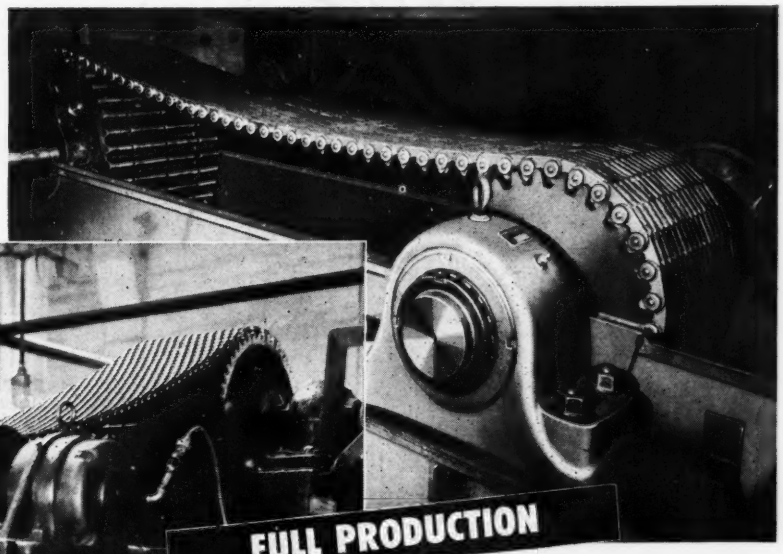
ATLANTA · DALLAS · MEMPHIS

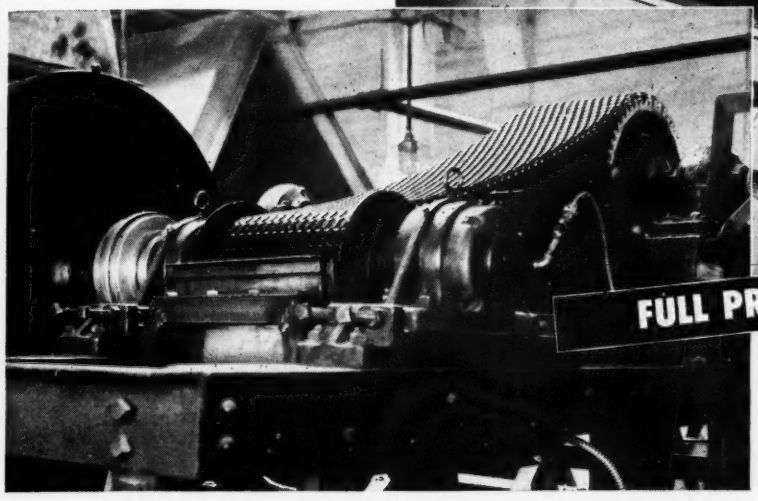
Entered as second-class matter February 4, 1905, at the Post Office at Dallas, Texas, Under Act of Congress of March 3, 1897

Full "Extraction" of Power with LINK-BELT Silent Chain Drives

POSITIVE

As the chain, in the form of a flexible rack meshes with the teeth of the sprocket, the drive cannot slip.





FULL PRODUCTION

Every r.p.m. of motor efficiently transmitted to machine, assuring rated speed and full production.

PRACTICALLY NO ATTENTION

Enclosed in oil and dust-tight casing, Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives require practically no attention.

OPERATES ON SHORT CENTERS

Link-Belt Silent Chain Drives conserve valuable space by operating over small wheels on short centers. Flexible, shock absorbing and easy on bearings.

Just as you try to extract every drop of oil from the seeds, every ounce of linter from the boll, so you can utilize every bit of power developed by a motor, when you use Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives to transmit that power to your presses, gins or crushers. Because Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives are low in first cost, low in upkeep and long in life, they represent a well-paying investment in efficiency and economy. Because they allow no waste of power, they assure machines running at rated capacity. Easy and quick to install because no dismantling of bearings or machine parts is required. Modernize your drives, for efficiency and economy, with Link-Belt Silverstreak Silent Chain Drives.

LINK-BELT

Silverstreak

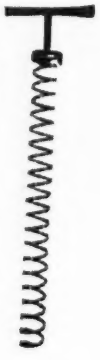
SILENT CHAIN DRIVES

LINK-BELT COMPANY
Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2. Distributors Throughout the South.

Cottonseed Testing Equipment from SEEDBURO

This cottonseed testing set has been accepted by the Cotton Branch of the USDA for use by County A.C.A. Committees in the cottonseed loan program. This equipment is now being installed and may be inspected at the office of the committee in your county.

Cottonseed Triers



Seedburo offers two triers, the official sampler of the National Cottonseed Products Association, and a smaller model, designed for ease of carrying. The screws on both are made from ½-inch high carbon spring steel with an inside diameter of 3⅛ inches. *No. 555-A*—with a screw length of 44 inches withdraws a 5-lb. sample . . . **$20.00**. *No. 555-B*—with a screw length of 24 inches takes a 2¾-lb. sample, and is equipped with a welded, thin steel plate at the end to prevent loss of cottonseed . . . **$19.75**. Both F.O.B. Chicago.

Cottonseed Dockage Sieves

Consists of 12/64-inch round perforation sieve and solid bottom pan for removing trash from cottonseed. Made of 20-gauge aluminum, 12-inch diameter with inside depth of 1⅞ inches. Sieve, **$3.50**; bottom pan, **$2.25**, F.O.B. Chicago.

Seedburo No. 99 Gram Scale

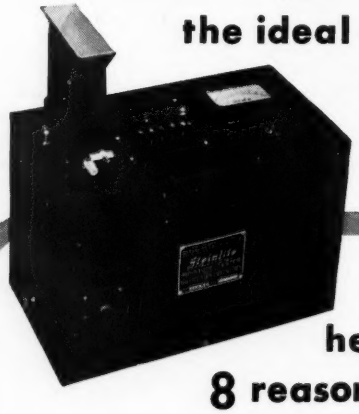
Avoid costly errors! Weigh your samples with this *accurate* Seedburo scale! The No. 99 Scale is recommended for use in conjunction with the Steinlite Electronic Tester in determining moisture content of cottonseed. Precision built for long, reliable service . . . yet low in cost. Made of tough aluminum alloy—rust-resisting materials. High-grade self-aligning bearings, graduated beams, seamless brass scoop. Capacity, 610 grams. Rated sensitivity, 1/10 gram—actual, 1/20 gram.

Price, $28.65

SEEDBURO

Steinlite

the ideal moisture tester!



here are 8 reasons why

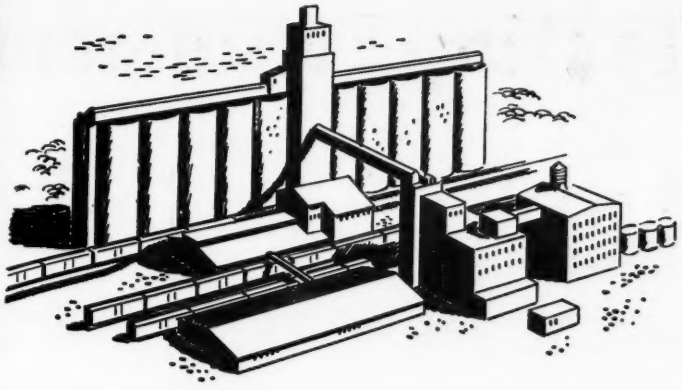
1. **FAST** . . . requires only ONE MINUTE to make an accurate grain or seed test. Speeds handling in peak periods.
2. **ACCURATE** . . . on moisture content up to 35%.
3. **SIMPLE** . . . no technical knowledge or previous experience required to operate efficiently.
4. **COMPACT** . . . easily portable. Operates anywhere there is an electrical outlet.
5. **DEPENDABLE** . . . calibrated against official Government oven methods. Comparable results guaranteed.
6. **VERSATILE** . . . will test wide variety of seed, grain, grain products, grain of mixed moisture content, blended grains and processed materials.
7. **ECONOMICAL** . . . pays for itself in one season of high moisture crops.
8. **GUARANTEED** . . . sold on 10-day, free trial basis.

More Steinlite Moisture Testers are used today by seedsmen, elevators, mills, co-ops, food processors, etc., than all other types combined.

If you want to speed grain or seed testing and handling, with the full, profit-protecting accuracy of the Steinlite Moisture Tester, we'll ship on ten days' free trial!

Price $330.00, F.O.B. Atchison, Kansas.

739 Converse Building, Chicago 6, Illinois



WHY so many soybean, corngerm and other extraction plants specify Skellysolve

"DOC" MacGEE SAYS: If you use solvents for extraction purposes, remember these basic reasons why *Skellysolve* is used so widely throughout the industry.

1. **Skellysolve's freedom from greasy residues permits the manufacture of odorless, tasteless products, giving better quality oil and meal.**
2. **Skellysolve's minimum of high boiling compounds speeds evaporation, saving steam, time and labor.**
3. **Skellysolve's pure, saturated hydrocarbons eliminate corrosion, contaminations and gum-forming tendencies.**
4. **Skellysolve's close boiling ranges enable it to remain constant during use, giving more uniform operations.**
5. **Skellysolve's balanced composition helps you maintain high flash point extracted oil.**
6. **Skellysolve's low vapor pressure and minimum of excessively volatile compounds reduce evaporation losses.**
7. **Skellysolve shipments are uniform, month in and month out.**
8. **Skellysolve is a dependable source of supply. We have the raw materials, the plants and the equipment to serve you.**

Skellysolve

SOLVENTS DIVISION, SKELLY OIL COMPANY, KANSAS CITY, MO.

SKELLY

Whatever your solvent problem, Skellysolve may be the answer. Our Technical Fieldmen are at your service. Get complete information now!

Southern Cooks *prefer...*

FAMED throughout the nation as fine cooks, more Southern homemakers continue to choose Swift's Jewel shortening for better baking and frying.

Careful and scientific blending of choice ingredients to meet the rigid standards of Swift's laboratories results in a product of outstanding performance.

It's easy to understand why Jewel is a favorite in the South.

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SWIFT & COMPANY

PRESS

51st YEAR

THE MAGAZINE OF THE COTTON GINNING AND OILSEED PROCESSING INDUSTRIES

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National Cottonseed Products Association

National Cotton Ginners' Association
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Arizona Ginners' Association
California Cotton Ginners' Association
The Carolinas Ginners' Association
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The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press *is the Official Magazine of the foregoing associations for official communications and news releases, but the associations are in no way responsible for the editorial expressions or policies contained herein.*

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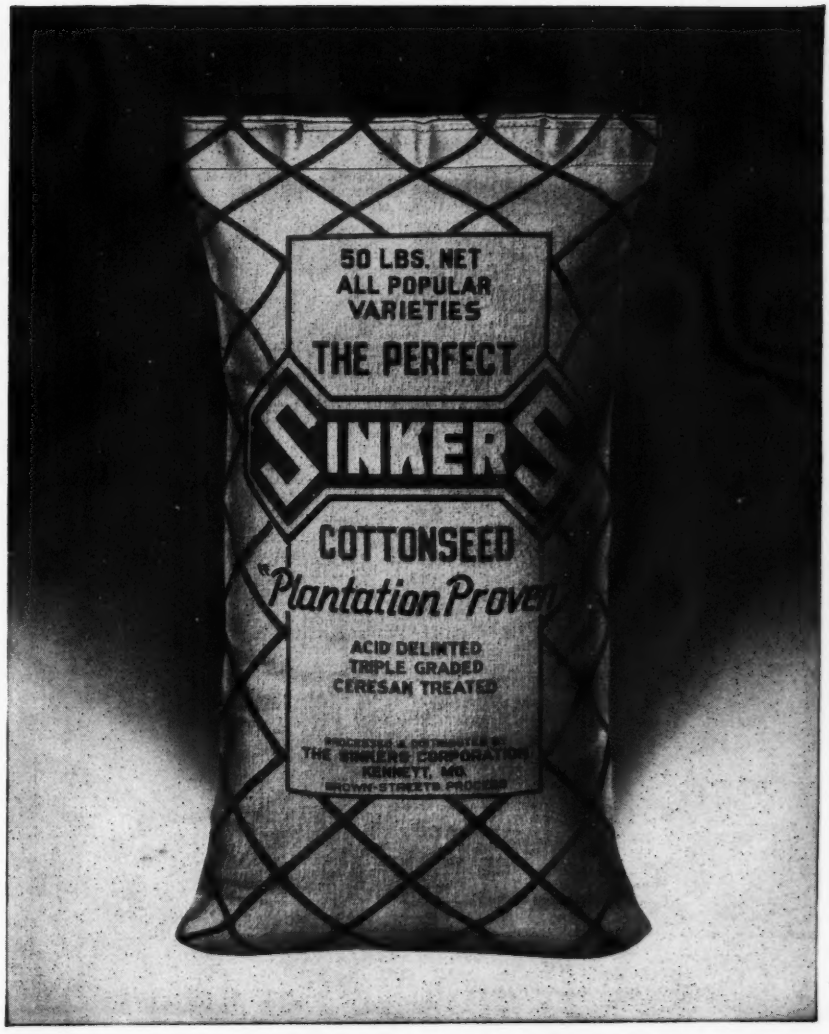
The Cover

■ "To find out what kind of farmer a man is," an old saying goes, "don't look at his house—look at his barn." It is true, of course, that most good farmers build good barns. The one in the cover picture, made by A. Devaney, is on a farm in the Midwest.

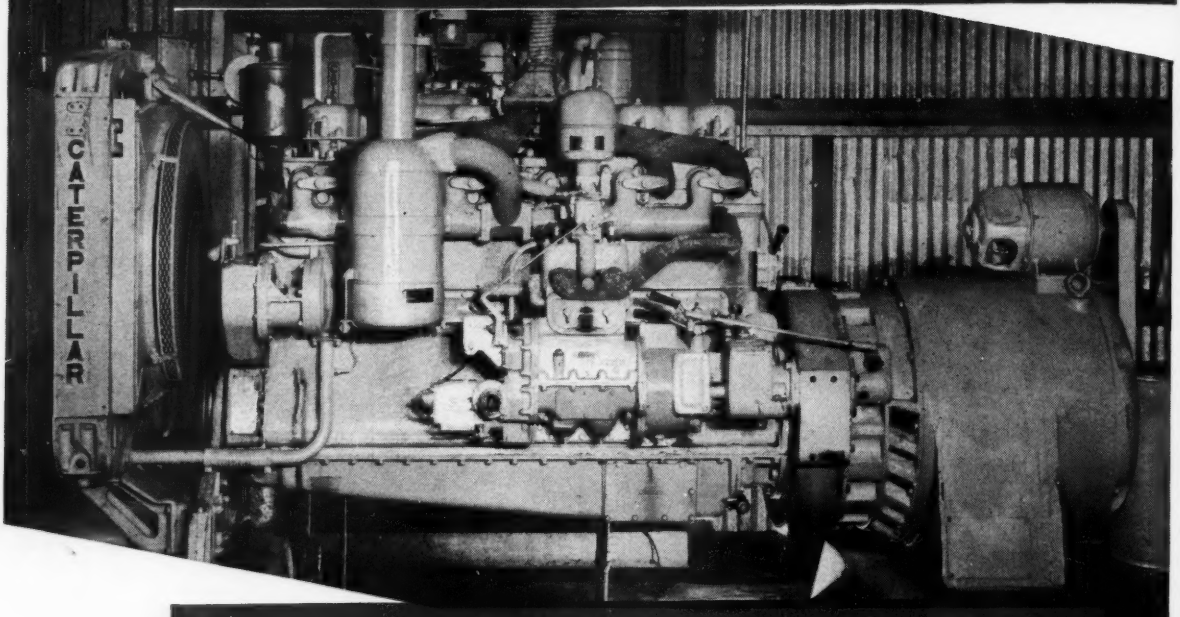
A PROGRESSIVE AND RESPONSIBLE PUBLICATION
READ BY COTTON GINNERS, COTTONSEED CRUSHERS AND OTHER OILSEED PROCESSORS FROM CALIFORNIA TO THE CAROLINAS



SOLD EVERYWHERE BY QUALITY SEEDSMEN

THE SINKERS CORPORATION
KENNETT, MISSOURI

ASSURE SMOOTHER OPERATION ...LOWER COSTS



by using TEXACO URSA OILS

To get the power and performance your Diesels were designed to give, use *Texaco Ursa Oils*—designed especially for Diesel lubrication. These famous oils resist oxidation and formation of carbon, varnish and sludge. Free rings . . . active valves and open ports . . . better compression and combustion . . . all are assured with *Texaco Ursa Oils.* You get more power, use less fuel, reduce maintenance costs.

Follow the advice of leading Diesel manufacturers and use *Texaco Ursa Oils.* You'll be in good company because: *More stationary Diesel h.p. in the U. S. is lubricated with Texaco Ursa Oils than with any other brand.*

Maintenance costs for your enclosed gears will drop when you use *Texaco Meropa Lubricants.* These lubricants withstand the tightest "squeeze," give full protection to gear teeth, and assure smoother operation and longer gear life.

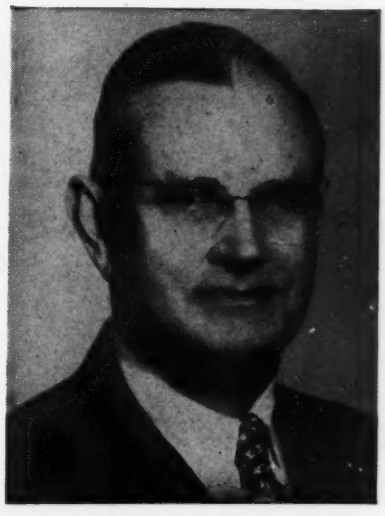
A Texaco Lubrication Engineer will gladly help you increase efficiency and decrease costs with proper lubrication. Just call the nearest of the more than 2,000 Texaco Wholesale Distributing Plants in the 48 States, or write The Texas Company, 135 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y.

TEXACO

TEXACO Lubricants, Fuels and Lubrication Engineering Service

A Challenge . . . WHAT WILL YOU DO ABOUT IT?

By **A. L. WARD**
Director, Educational Service, National Cottonseed Products Association, Dallas



A. L. WARD

YOU AND I are competitors. For 25 years, it's been my business to do everything I could to aid the use of cottonseed feed products—to encourage experiment stations to find new facts that would increase the use of cottonseed meal—to promote the use of cottonseed products in mixed feeds and on the farms and ranches.

Yes, I appear here today as a competitor who was working for cottonseed meal before there was any soybean meal volume to compete with our product. And, you may be surprised to hear me say that I believe that your competitor's activities helped to create the markets that you enjoy today—that you are selling more soybean meal because your competitors have been working for many years to build markets for protein in this country.

Having admitted that I am a competitor, without having anyone walk out on me, I am going to ask you a question: Would you be willing for your soybean association to publish an advertisement saying that cottonseed meal is a good feed?

Before you answer no—let me show you an advertisement that the National Cottonseed Products Association published several years ago in feed trade papers.

As you see, this advertisement is headed—"Take it from a 'Cottonseed Meal Man' . . . Peanut Meal's Good, Too." The first paragraph says:

"There's nothing wrong with Peanut Meal, Soybean Meal, Linseed Meal or any of the other protein concentrates. They're all *good feeds*, just as Cottonseed Meal is. You can use any of these concentrates with confidence."

The key to this advertisement is found in the second paragraph, which says:

"The main job before all of us is to make sure that we sell and feed PLENTY OF PROTEIN. There's 'room' in efficient rations for all of the protein we're producing, if the feed trade, educational institutions and all of us do the job of educating feeders to the need for PLENTY OF PROTEIN in rations."

That advertisement was published eight years ago. But notice the similarity between the paragraph which I just quoted and the following sentences quoted from an editorial in the *Soybean Digest* of June, 1950.

"Livestock production is expanding in the United States faster than the production of high protein feeds . . . Based on current production of other protein feeds, it would require two and one-half times as much soybean meal as is now produced to provide balanced rations for U.S. livestock . . . We've a long way to go before we reach the saturation of protein usage in livestock feeding. But the industry—and we do mean the entire soybean industry—needs an organized sales program for soybean oil meal."

The need for a wider spread use of concentrated protein is recognized. The situation is a *Challenge* that can best be met by a well organized sales and educational program designed to awaken buyers to their need for protein.

If the protein producers are to measure up to the challenge resulting from increasing livestock numbers; more meat and milk at less cost; more meat and milk per capita consumption; increasing consumption of concentrated protein, we must have educational work in order to make sure that the livestock and the poultry feeders of this nation and foreign countries use an increasing annual tonnage of concentrated protein feeds intelligently and economically. The use of protein feed must make a profit for the buyer, and more and more livestock producers must be made to recognize that an adequate use of protein means more profit for the grower and feeder. The grower and feeder must realize enough profit to make the business of livestock and poultry production attractive to others. It is our job to keep livestock and poultry producers on a profitable basis.

A little while ago, I quoted a part of our own advertisement. I didn't quote all of the text. I left out a little "commercial" on the value of cottonseed meal that we slipped into it. Nor did I quote all of the editorial from the *Soybean Digest*—the fellow that wrote it got in a few plugs for soybean meal which I omitted, too.

I didn't omit these "commercials" on our respective products because they were objectionable—far from it. I strongly believe in doing everything possible to promote the merits of your own product—whether it is soybean meal or cottonseed meal. That's what we in the Educational Service have been trying to do for 25 years for cottonseed meal.

The thing that I've stressed, however—the fundamental idea that we in the

■ **AS DIRECTOR of the National Cottonseed Products Association's important Educational Service, A. L. Ward has gained national recognition as an authority on feeds and feeding with, of course, special emphasis on cottonseed cake and meal. The accompanying paper was presented Aug. 30 at the annual convention of the American Soybean Association held at Springfield, Ill.**

Educational Service have been preaching for a quarter of a century—is this:

■ **There's a need in this country for all of the protein concentrates we can produce—and more. It's good business, good common sense for all of us to work together in educating livestock producers to feed efficiently. If we do this—do the job of selling protein as it needs to be done—we will have satisfactory markets for soybean meal, cottonseed meal and the other protein concentrates.**

■ **On the other hand, if we spend our time and money and salesmanship in fighting each other, we'll hurt ourselves as well as the other good protein concentrates. We'll create confusion in the minds of livestock producers—we'll hamper the development of good feeding practices—we'll jeopardize our relationships with experiment stations, agricultural colleges and other public institutions serving the livestock producers, and fail to realize the full potentiality of the protein market that is possible. Yes, we will all lose if we fight each other but we will all gain if we work constructively toward a common goal of causing livestock producers to make proper use of protein in rations.**

Mr. Strayer asked me to speak because he recognizes that our two associations have common problems and goals—because we have already proved that we can work together on such important matters as the removal of federal taxes on margarine—and because he feels that we can both benefit by sharing our experiences and knowledges.

The cottonseed crushing industry had a rugged road to travel in the early days of protein education. History shows how many difficulties were met when there was a strong prejudice throughout America among livestock feeders and animal husbandry educators against cottonseed meal, at that time the chief source of vegetable protein available in the U.S., when the animal husbandry staff members at practically all of the experiment stations conducted feeding trials and experiments primarily to determine how protein could be used in the rations of livestock.

Meeting that type opposition has strengthened our faith in cottonseed meal and in vegetable proteins, in fact, in all proteins. It has enriched our protein research work, it has added to our sales experience.

Why should not the cottonseed crushing industry, which also crushes soybeans, peanuts and flax in the South and Southwest and many miscellaneous vegetable oilseeds in the Far West, share its experiences with you and in turn seek a fuller knowledge of your experiences in order that the oilseed crushing industry as one strong force can move forward—giving proper encouragement to vegetable protein research and make more secure our economic position as an oilseed crushing industry and gain increasing recognition on the educational and sales front and thereby enlarge our usefulness to the livestock industry and to ourselves.

Your situation and our common situation today is considerably different from that of the cottonseed crushing industry 25 years ago when our Educational Service was established. Because of the constantly enlarging cotton acreage, there was a period of great expansion in the cottonseed crushing industry. Production of cottonseed meal and cake jumped from less than half a million tons yearly, prior to 1895, to a yearly average of more than two million tons at the time of World War I. That was not much tonnage compared with approximately six million tons of soybean and cottonseed cake and meal today, but it was far in excess of the domestic demand for vegetable proteins, in fact, so far in excess that the cottonseed crushing industry looked to the foreign livestock feeders—not the American feeders—for our principal outlet for cottonseed meal as a feed product. During the first 25 years of the present century (1900-1924), 28 percent of all cottonseed meal and cake produced was exported because of the lack of a market in the U.S. Much of the cottonseed meal that could not be sold abroad went into fertilizer at a low price in this country. American feeders used only limited amounts for their livestock. Strong prejudices against cottonseed meal as a livestock feed were widespread. Experiment stations had done only a limited amount of research with cottonseed meal and much of our present knowledge of the need for protein concentrates and the value of vegetable oil meals was unknown. Linseed meal was used by the spoonful or in small cups as a tonic.

The first World War made it apparent to a few feeders of the cottonseed crushing industry that they could no longer depend on foreign countries for their feed markets. They recognized, also, that cotton farmers needed livestock to bal-

HINDOO

2-POUND 21-POUNDS TARE

Bagging

HELPS MAKE GINNING PROFITABLE

HINDOO is everything that bagging should be.

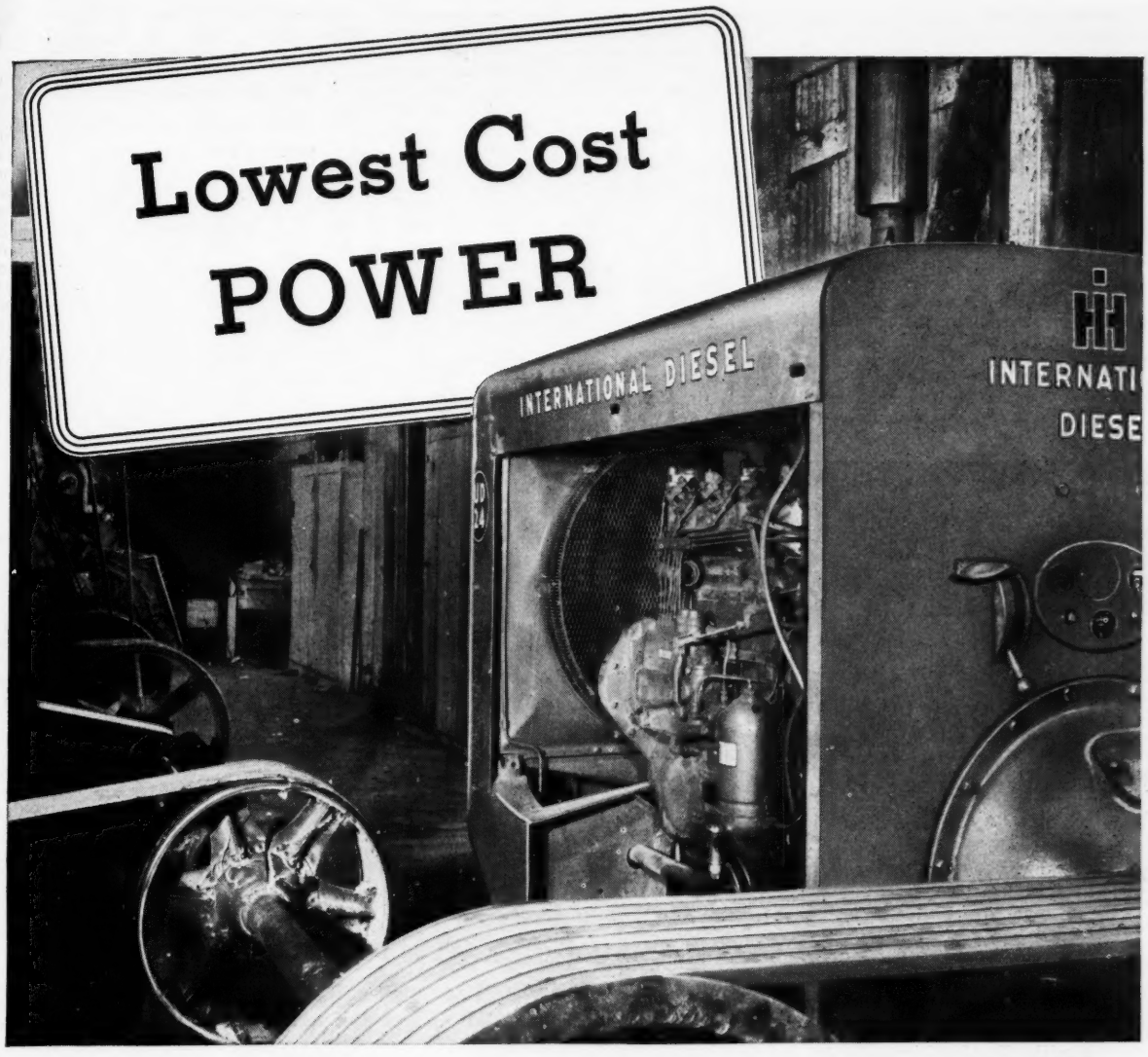
HINDOO gives you more for your money. Use it and give your customers more for theirs. That's the profitable thing to do.

Superior Quality
Utmost Strength
Open Weave

Ludlow

MANUFACTURING & SALES CO.

• ATLANTA • BOSTON • GALVESTON • MEMPHIS • SAN FRANCISCO •



"We have used International Power for the last eight years," says cotton gin operator O. H. Banks of Shady Dale, Georgia, "and we think it is the lowest cost power you could buy. We had a UD-18 before this UD-24. We are very well pleased with our International Power."

Mr Banks' modern gin has three 70-saw stands, three cleaners, three extractors, one dryer, three 35-inch fans, one 40-inch fan and a hydraulic press. An International UD-24 Diesel powers all this equipment and "could drive more," says Mr. Banks. Its predecessor, an International UD-18 Diesel, worked for seven years without any trouble. When more equipment was added, boosting power requirements, the 180 horsepower UD-24 was selected.

Your International Industrial Power Distributor or Power Unit Dealer is the man to see about this lowest cost power for your gins. You'll see how International engines will give you the durable, dependable power you need at a price that will increase your profits.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY, Chicago

Standardize on Power that Pays

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER

INTERNATIONAL INDUSTRIAL POWER

CRAWLER TRACTORS • WHEEL TRACTORS • DIESEL ENGINES • POWER UNITS

ance cotton; and that the soils of cotton farms needed the fertility that could be supplied by manure from livestock fed balanced rations, including cottonseed meal and hulls. These leaders also felt the need for better public relations with cotton growers and livestock producers—for close cooperation with experiment stations, extension services, and other public and private agencies in agriculture and industry.

With these objectives in mind, leaders of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association in 1926 asked me to set up the Educational Service, to work in Texas. Within a year, the Educational Service program was adopted by the cottonseed crushing industry's national organization, and this work has been carried on continuously for these 25 years.

Results of organized educational work in behalf of cottonseed feed products soon were evident in the disappearance of the price spread which previously had existed between cottonseed meal and its chief, and favored, competitor—linseed meal. Results also were evident as American livestock feeders outbid Europeans for cottonseed, and exports soon ceased to be of major importance as an outlet for our feeds. Our industry also quickly felt an improvement in that general atmosphere which we call "public relations"—in a friendlier, closer relationship with our suppliers of raw material, with users of our feeds, with experiment stations and other educational agencies.

Please don't misunderstand me. We did not immediately achieve all of these things. There was no smooth sailing or bed of roses for the cotton oil industry just because it established an Educational Service. We did not solve all our problems—nor have we solved them all yet. But, I don't believe anyone in the cottonseed crushing industry today would challenge the statement that the establishment of this program was a major milestone in the history of the industry—and that favorable results, which I have mentioned, did soon become apparent.

Whatever we accomplished was gained, I am convinced, because our basic policies were sound. Some of these may be briefly summarized as:

■ **1. Encourage the inclusion of more livestock on farms in cotton-producing states.**

■ **2. To help farmers do a better job of farming and producing livestock.**

■ **3. To encourage the use of balanced rations which would be best for the farmer, with the inclusion of cottonseed products in these rations as a secondary objective.**

■ **4. To base all advertising and educational material on the accepted recommendations of recognized feeding authorities.**

In following these feeding authorities, we always seek to help farmers and ranchmen feed economically and efficiently under their own particular situation. In many cases, farmers have home-grown grains and roughages and find it to their advantage to make an economical, efficient balanced mixture by combining these home-grown grains and roughages with a protein concentrate. Most ranchmen need only a high protein concentrate to supplement their range grass.

Others find it to their advantage to purchase formula feeds; and our industry values highly its markets in the formula feed industry, just as you do your outlets for soybean meal. Many of our association members sell formula feeds, and we often assist them in formulating these feeds.

Here, again, we believe that there is room enough for all in the American market—that sound educational work on the importance of proper feeding will enable the livestock producer to choose for himself the type of feeding that is

Gin It Better in '50

■ **The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .**

"Our farmer customer is entitled to the best possible service that the ginner can give him. Modern gins make it possible to give our cotton farmer the best service that he has ever enjoyed in the history of our ginning industry. It is not the machine's fault if our customer's cotton is 'butched' up. This can only happen because of poor operation. The 4-point program will help to do justice to the ginning machinery, on which we have spent a lot of money, and give our customer the maximum benefits that he expects."

—RAY PROVOST, Field Manager, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif.

Experimental results and commercial use show that Shed-A-Leaf will defoliate cotton plants from top to bottom—also that it is very economical to use. Shed-A-Leaf is a powder which is readily dissolved in water for use as a spray. Applications may be made by airplane or ground sprayers. Time to apply Shed-A-Leaf is generally 2 to 3 weeks before picking.

WHY DEFOLIATE?

Experiment stations have found that defoliation of cotton will:

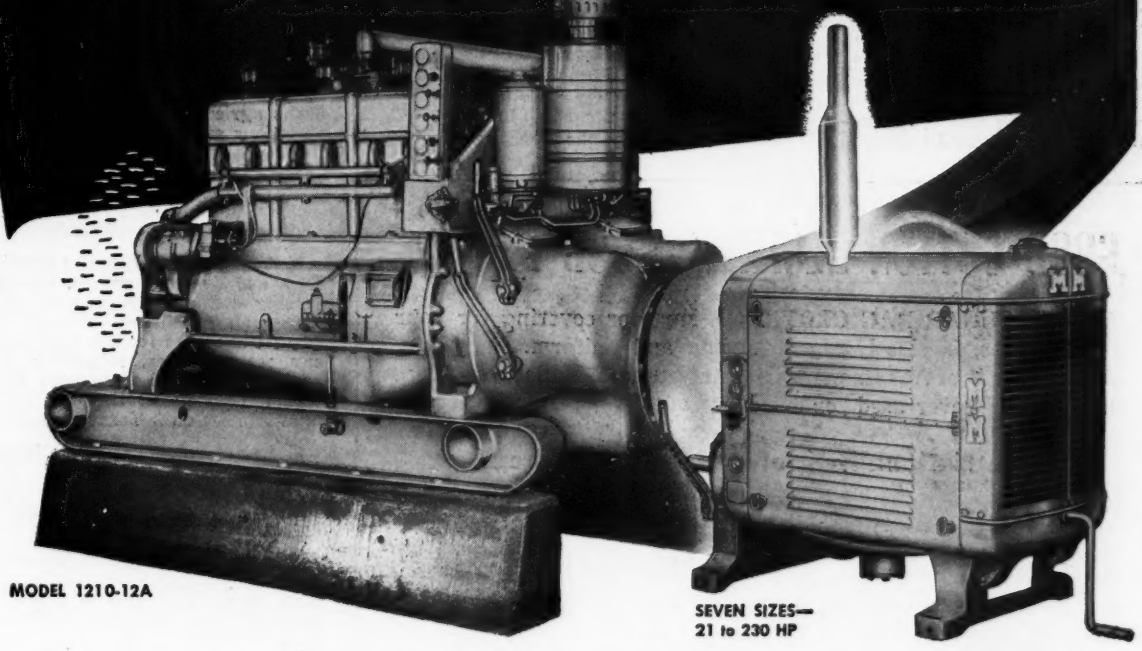
1. Hasten maturity.
2. Reduce boll rot.
3. Reduce late insect infestation.
4. Facilitate hand or machine picking.
5. Reduce trash and leaf stain.
6. Improve seed.
7. Permit earlier cover crop planting.

Send for illustrated leaflet on Shed-A-Leaf

CHIPMAN CHEMICAL COMPANY
Dept. T, 401 Yale St., Houston, Tex.

MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE
MM
MODERN MACHINERY

THE ECONOMY POWER INSTALLATION



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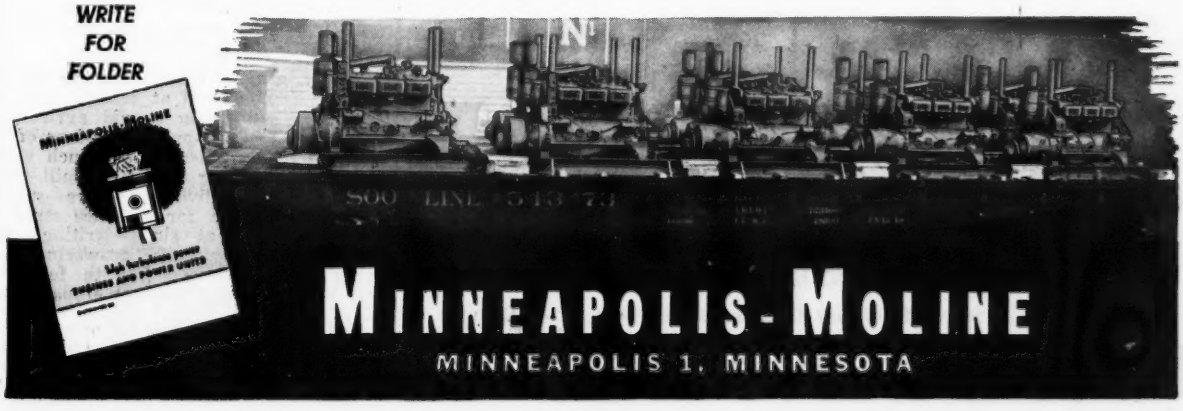

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best adapted to his needs, and that a strong educational program will result in increased sales of both protein concentrates and formula feeds. We also believe that our industry, and yours, will be better off serving all of the users of its products than if it were entirely dependent upon a single outlet with all protein processors competing for the business of this one group of buyers.

■ **5. Another basic policy has always been to feature the merits of our own products, avoiding comparisons or reflections on the merits of other feed products, or insinuations of lack of merit of other proteins.**

■ **6. Our educational work has been concentrated largely in the area where cotton is grown, and in nearby range areas. We believe that the cotton grower needs to use cottonseed feed products, to get the feeding value for his livestock and the fertility of the manure for his soils. We also believe that it is good business for our industry to concentrate as much as possible on local markets, both from the standpoint of economical marketing and from the standpoint of good public relations.**

Here are some of the ways in which we have worked to make these fundamental policies effective:

■ **1. Every possible cooperation is given to experiment stations in research seeking to develop needed information about the value of cottonseed feed products.** I cannot praise too highly the services that these institutions are rendering to livestock producers, cotton growers and our own and other branches of the feed industry.

■ **2. Our publications based on their recommendations are issued frequently and distributed widely.** Our Association members purchase these publications, at a price which covers the printing cost, and distribute them in their local areas; and our office distributes them direct to those whose interest has been awakened. In all cases, the publications are supplied, without charge, to livestock producers, agricultural workers and others requesting them.

The annual "Feeding Practices" bulletin, revised and published each fall, is the best known of these publications, although there are many others. The demand for this bulletin exceeds the number we can print within the budget limitations. The bulletin is used by college animal husbandry classes, vocational agricultural classes, county agents, veterans agriculture teachers, livestock associations and many others. Because the information is based upon recognized feeding principles, the bulletin is accepted as a text book and used right along with Morrison's *Feeds and Feeding* and other similar publications.

■ **3. Our Association advertises in farm and livestock papers, chiefly those serving cotton states and adjacent territory; and furnishes our members with advertising mats for use locally.** When I say cotton states, remember that includes New Mexico, Arizona and California, as well as the Old South, the Mississippi Delta, Texas and Oklahoma.

■ **4. Newspaper articles, letters and other mailings carry to our members and others timely information on livestock management and feeding and related subjects.**

■ **5. Special articles are written for farm, livestock and industry publications, often on request from the publications themselves.** Most of these, naturally, deal with livestock management and feeding; but they also include such things as cotton developments, soybean production in cotton states, and other topics of interest.

■ **6. A field staff works with experiment stations, land grant colleges, extension and vocational staffs, livestock organizations, and our own membership and others.** These men do *not* work as salesmen taking orders for cottonseed feed products, but are comparable to an extension service specialist who works to encourage sound farming and livestock practices. In fact, they are all former extension staff members. I have pointed out that these men are not *Salesmen* in the sense of taking orders for products, but there is much evidence that the public relations work that they do is a strong factor in creating greater interest in research with, and use of, cottonseed feed products.

■ **7. In many other ways our Educational Service staff at headquarters and in the field works to aid agricultural progress and the public relations of our industry.** Activities include such varied things as helping to plan oil mill exhibits at fairs and livestock shows—supplying information for speeches made by our members at clubs—writing radio scripts—making talks—answering feeding inquiries—working with feed control authorities—and numerous others.

■ **8. Our Educational Service also is cooperating with research institutions in investigating possible new oilseed crops**

(Continued on Page 42)

GOOD COTTON DESERVES GOOD BAGGING

MENTE SUGAR BAG CLOTH, the superior covering for your cotton bales, is closely-woven, strong and uniform. Increasing demand for it proves its popularity and success. Made from clean, bright bags never used for cotton before.

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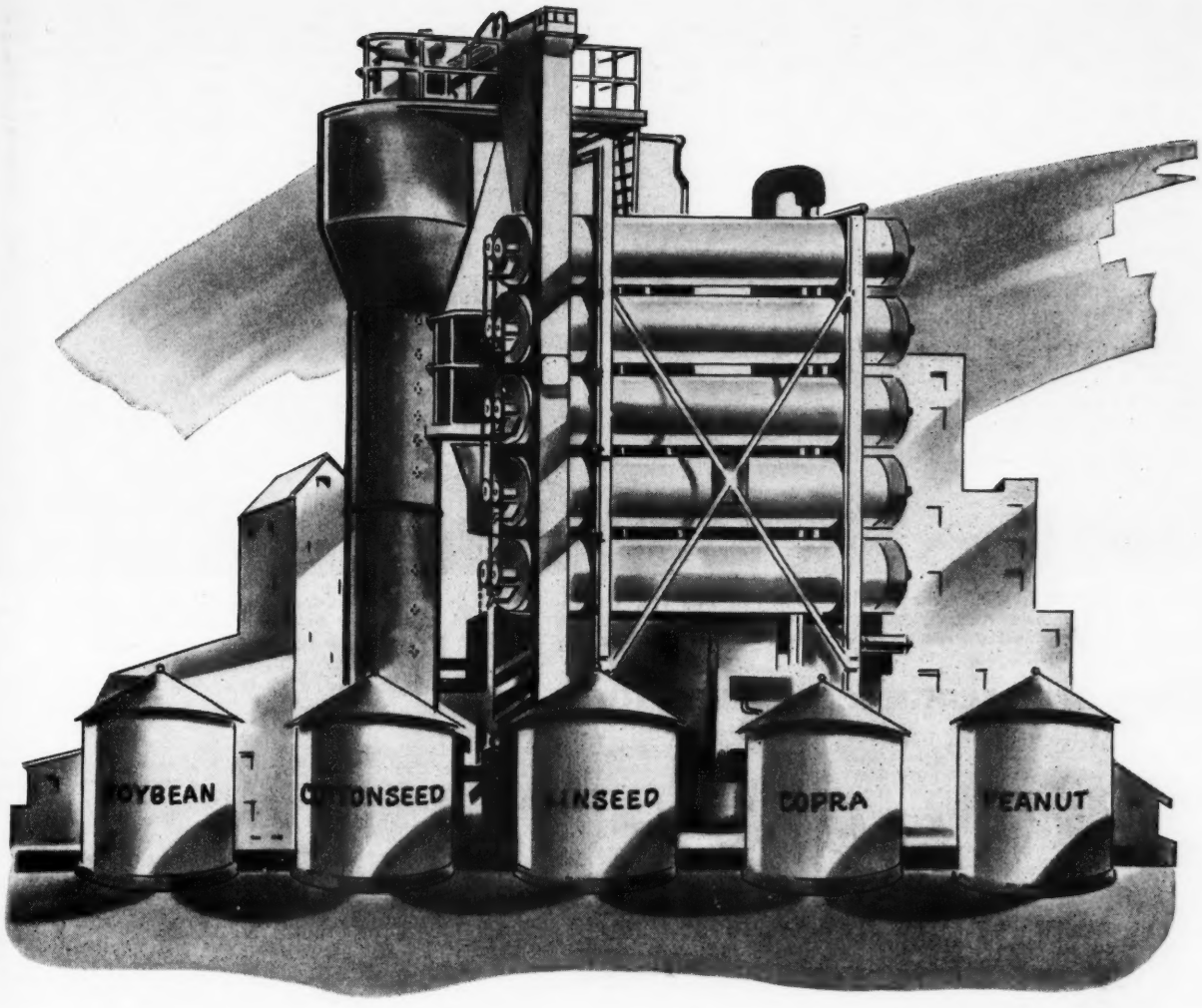

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MORE and more oil millers are investigating the multiple-extraction advantages offered by Anderson's new Exsolex process. Unlike the ordinary single-purpose processing plant, Exsolex operates on a number of oleaginous seeds and nuts—soybeans, cottonseed, flaxseed, peanuts and others. *This versatility protects the oil miller.* When market conditions become unfavorable on the particular material he is processing, he can switch to another more profitable one. Exsolex also permits the miller with a limited supply of one material to increase tonnage by handling two or more oleaginous seeds or nuts. *Only Exsolex offers these advantages.*

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EXPELLERS • SOLVENT EXTRACTION • EXSOLEX
World's Largest Suppliers of Extraction Equipment

DEFOLIANTS are applied to cotton in dust and liquid form both by ground equipment and airplanes. Here a tractor is dusting defoliant on cotton plants. Tractor sprayers and dusters are capable of applying defoliants to as many as 40 acres a day. The farmer who uses airplanes can cover up to 1,500 acres a day.

Here are recommendations for

Defoliating COTTON IN '50

■ **THIS ARTICLE is based on the booklet, "Chemical Defoliation of Cotton—Second Report of Progress," prepared by the Defoliation Conference Steering Committee and issued recently by the National Cotton Council. The committee is composed of Dr. W. Hardy Tharp, principal physiologist, USDA, chairman; William E. Meek, senior agricultural engineer, USDA-BPISAE; Don L. Jones, superintendent, Texas Agricultural Experiment Substation, Lubbock; I. M. Parrott, superintendent, Oklahoma Cotton Experiment Station, Chickasha; C. B. Haddon, superintendent, Northeast Louisiana Experiment Station, St. Joseph; Tildon Easley, agriculturist, American Cyanamid Company; and Leonard Lett, author of the accompanying article.—EDITOR.**

BACK in the thirties scientists who had applied pulverized calcium cyanamide fertilizer to cotton observed a peculiar phenomonen. Within a few days after the crop had been fertilized the leaves of the plant began dropping off. Further study revealed that the action of the chemical on the dew-wet leaves caused this shedding of foliage.

This peculiar property of calcium cyanamide set researchers to thinking. At the Pee Dee Experiment Station, Florence, S. C., they reasoned that if leaves thus could be made to fall off the cotton plant sunlight could get in to the bolls and possibly help prevent boll rot in rank, leafy cotton.

The theory was tested at Pee Dee in 1938 with encouraging results. Application of pulverized cyanamide or a dusting grade of the material to the cotton plant caused the leaves to drop off. Thus was born the present method of chemically defoliating cotton. It came into its own in 1942 when the first large-scale research project on defoliation was initiated at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss.

Need for disposing of leaves prior to picking or stripping cotton was accentuated with the development of mechanical harvesting, thus spurring further defoliation studies. As a result, the process today is a common practice on many cotton farms and more and more producers are applying calcium cyanamide or other chemicals to "de-leaf" their cotton.

Initial tests at the Delta Branch Experiment Station indi-

(Continued on Page 36)

By LEONARD LETT

Agronomist, Division of Production and Marketing, National Cotton Council, Memphis

• Power As a Cost Factor in MODERN COTTON GINNING

By JOHN E. ROSS, Jr.
Agricultural Economist, Stoneville Laboratory, Research and Testing Division, USDA, Stoneville, Miss.

POWER requirements essential for the operation of modern cotton gins have increased significantly in recent years. In fact, these requirements have usually been in direct proportion to the increased amount of modern cleaning, drying and extracting equipment which has been installed. Increases in power requirements have had a significant effect on the capital expenditure necessary to erect a modern gin and also on the cost of fuel or electricity for operating the power plants. Fifteen years ago gins required a power plant of approximately 120 horsepower; today it is not uncommon for the very elaborately equipped plants to have power plants generating a maximum of 500 horsepower, and costing approximately $20,000 when freight, engine base, drives and installation charges are included along with an engine. Thus, the fixed costs of depreciation and interest on investment will approximate $2,000 per season for engine power plants.

Power requirements vary greatly, depending on the type of installed equipment. With the elaborately equipped gin of today, probably the greatest single use of power is the group of fans required for handling cotton, disposing of trash, handling seed, and for supplying air for driers and cleaners. In fact, horsepower requirements for drier operation generally exceed those for gin stand operation or for overhead cleaning machinery, where as many as three heaters are employed. It was found in a power survey made at 19 gins in the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta area in 1949 that the average gin equipped with two heaters required slightly more than 50 horsepower for drier operation as compared with 38 horsepower per gin outfit for gin stand operation, or 9 or 10 horsepower per gin stand[1]. Average power requirements for overhead cylinder cleaners amounted to almost 25 horsepower where 17 cylinders were employed. On the average, suction fans required 28 horsepower and extracting equipment accounted for 21 horsepower while seed-handling and trash-disposal units required 17 and 14 horsepower, respectively. An average of 215 horsepower was actually used by these gins equipped with conventional cleaning machinery. On a percentage basis, power requirements in these Delta gins were distributed approximately as follows: unloading, 13 percent; drying, 25 percent; cleaning and extracting, 22 percent; operating gin stands, 18; handling seed, 8; disposing of trash, 7; and operating condensers and trampers, 7 percent.

Energy consumption and costs vary greatly, depending on the type of fuel used. In some sections of the Southwest where electricity rates are relatively low, the power cost per bale is such that when associated with a relatively low initial outlay for electric motors, total power cost is very economical. In addition, natural gas for power is a relatively inexpensive source of fuel. For example, in the Lower Rio Grande Valley in 1948 when virtually no drying was done, gins equipped with two overhead cleaners and one drier and with lint cleaners consumed an average of only 566 cubic feet of natural gas per bale at a cost of approximately 14 cents. By comparison, similarly equipped gins without lint cleaners consumed almost 471 feet of natural gas at a cost of about one-half cent per bale less.

In the Delta area in 1949, electricity consumed per bale for the very elaborately equipped gins ranged from 50 to 65 kilowatt hours at a cost ranging from $1.20 to $1.90 per bale. Butane gas consumption for drying at these plants averaged approximately two gallons per burner per bale at a cost of about 35 to 40 cents. By comparison, natural gas consumption averaged about 1,100 cubic feet per bale at a cost of approximately 46 cents for power and drying, while butane gas consumption for similarly equipped plants averaged about 16 gallons per bale for all purposes at a cost of approximately $1.50.

With the development of modern gas and diesel engines, there has been some discussion regarding the relative total cost of operation of such power units in comparison with electric motors. Ginners have had varying degrees of success with all types of power units, depending on the availability of low cost electricity, and on past history of repair bills for all types of engines. No data are available on repairs for different types of motors over a long period of time. However, it has been observed that plants incurring large repair bills for engines are usually those that have modernized their ginning equipment but have failed to increase their total power supply. Such procedure inevitably results in overloading engines beyond the safety factor recommended by the manufacturers and consequently incurring large repair bills or making engine replacement necessary.

Another important item in connection with efficient operation of power units is the part that management must play. Gas or diesel engines require constant attention to such details as the changing of oil at specified intervals and the application of grease. Many gins that operate continuously during the season close down daily for a certain period in order to clean up the gin and perform the necessary maintenance work on the gin machinery and the power unit. Although the cost per bale for grease and lubricating oils for gas and diesel engines approximates only 10 cents per bale, expenditures for this item are among the most important in terms of gin operating economies.

Another factor that must be considered by ginners who are using electric power in areas where charges for power are relatively high, is the effect on operating costs—particularly for late season ginnings—of the minimum charge for electricity. Usually the more elaborately equipped gins remain open late in the season and thus handle cotton on a somewhat intermittent basis. The demand for electricity thus created by the use of extensive gin machinery is such that the minimum charge made by the utility company is much greater than the cost of the number of kilowatt hours of energy actually consumed.

Many ginners are now installing lint cleaners in order to produce better grades of cotton. Furthermore, this machinery is being substituted for a part of the very elaborate overhead cleaning and drying equipment which has been used in recent years. Power requirements per stand for this equipment range from 10 to 15 horsepower, depending on the type and installation. Therefore, the addition of such machinery means that, in many cases, power costs are not materially increased by the use of lint cleaners, particularly when considered in connection with the machinery which is replaced. For example, when lint cleaners are used in place of elaborate "push-pull" cleaner-drier combinations, power costs may not be as high. It is important to remember that approximately 40 percent of the power used in gins 20 years ago was required for unloading, cleaning and drying. This proportion has now increased to about 60 percent. Considering that many elaborately equipped gins now require approximately 300 horsepower for operation as compared with 120 horsepower a few years ago, it is evident that the amount of power now required for unloading, cleaning and drying has increased almost 400 percent. Therefore, a reduction of requirements by the substitution of machinery requiring less horsepower and properly engineered plants to eliminate as many fans as possible would mean significant savings in fuel costs to ginners.

[1] The power readings were made by Charles M. Merkel of the cooperating Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils and Agricultural Engineering, with the assistance of Vernon P. Moore of the Cotton Branch. Use of the data is hereby gratefully acknowledged.

Delta Council Advisers Visit Branch Station

Members of Delta Council Advisory Research Committee, meeting at the Delta Branch Experiment Station, Stoneville, Miss., Aug. 25, heard station personnel give latest information on experimental projects.

Presided over by George B. Walker, committee chairman, the meeting opened with Dr. D. Gray Miley, superintendent of the experiment station, summarizing the station's 1950 program. A discussion on latest experimental work in pastures was presented by Dr. P. G. Hogg, assistant superintendent.

Other topics on the program included: fertilizer, Perrin H. Grissom; soybeans, Dr. E. E. Hartwig; horticulture, L. R. Farnish; forestry, J. A. Putham; cotton, J. B. Dick; mechanization, W. E. Meek; weed control, W. K. Porter, Jr.; and insect control, Dr. E. W. Dunnam.

Following lunch at the Hotel Greenville, Dr. Miley conducted the group on a tour of the station.

• The number of farm units in the U.S. has decreased by nearly one million since 1935. At the same time the size of the average farm unit has increased considerably.

IHC Expands in Chicago

International Harvester has just announced that construction work on a new building which will house a service parts depot and a machine transfer in Broadview, a suburb of Chicago, would begin within the next two weeks. The building will cost approximately $5,000,000.

The parts depot and the machine transfer both will operate out of the new building but the operations of each will be entirely separate from one another. The combined facilities will be the company's largest product distribution center and one of the largest in the United States.

The general contract for the new building will be let within the next few days.

The one-story building will be constructed on Harvester's 70-acre tract of land located between 13th and 17th Avenues, along the right-of-way of the Illinois Central railroad in Broadview. It will contain more than 1,100,000 square feet, which represents an area of approximately 26 acres, under one roof. The front elevation, which will face 22nd Street, will be construced of red face brick with limestone trim, giving the building the greatest possible beauty.

Air-conditioned offices of both the parts depot and machine transfer will occupy a 78,000-square-foot area in the front of the building. Adequate kitchen and cafeteria facilities will be provided for the convenience of employees.

A sprinkler system will be installed throughout all storage areas to provide adequate fire protection. A 250,000-gallon reservoir and a 100,000-gallon elevated water tank will provide water for the sprinkler system.

Harvester says completion of the building project will depend upon the availability of materials in the months immediately ahead. It is hoped to complete the job sometime during the latter months of 1951.

Proposed
Emergency Pink Bollworm Regulations

Involving cottonseed oil mills in Texas counties which may become infested with pink bollworm

Inspection of gin trash at gins in Gonzales, Caldwell and DeWitt Counties during the week ending Aug. 19 indicates pink bollworms are definitely present in considerable numbers in these counties, which are immediately adjacent to cotton-growing counties not heretofore infested with pink bollworm, an Aug. 30 report from Henry Wunderlich, Corpus Christi, advises. These early findings are undoubtedly the result of recent spread from further south, says Wunderlich, who is chairman of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association Pink Bollworm Committee.

L. F. Curl, in charge of USDA-BEPQ's Division of Pink Bollworm Control, has advised Wunderlich that, as a result of conferences between his organization and State Department of Agriculture Commissioner J. E. McDonald, plans are being formulated to meet any emergency which may arise if pink bollworm infestation is found in such counties as Lavaca, Fayette, Bastrop, Travis and Williamson. There is in fact, he says, "a strong probability that pink bollworm infestation may penetrate into Central Texas."

"As soon as pink bollworm infestation is found in a given county the oil mill or oil mills receiving cottonseed from such county will be placed under emergency quarantine, as will the infested county," Curl advises. "Such oil mill or oil mills will then be required to retain on their premises all cottonseed received and to crush such cottonseed on such premises unless granted a permit to move the seed to another mill for crushing. If seed from a newly infested county has been moving to a mill or mills located at a considerable distance from such infested county, it may become necessary to prohibit the long distance movement and require the seed to be taken to a mill closer to the point of infestation. A date will be set by which time all cottonseed received at such mill or mills will have to be crushed and the premises given a thorough cleanup to prevent hibernation of the pink bollworm in untreated or uncrushed seed at such concentration point as the mills represent. Sanitary practices will be put into effect involving burning of waste and prevention of contamination of manufactured products with untreated seed.

"There may be some mills involved which are already equipped with cottonseed heating equipment. Such mills will be given the alternative of heating all seed upon arrival, in which case no cleanup would be involved and no deadline for crushing would be put into effect. However, if the mill with cottonseed heating equipment found itself in an infested county it would be allowed to receive, store and crush untreated seed from newly infested counties, which would then involve a cleanup and deadline for completion of operations."

Curl further advises that oil mills designated to receive seed from lightly infested areas in northwest Texa and southwest Oklahoma will be required to operate as in the past, and this advance information being released by state and federal agencies is to be applicable only to seed received from counties which may become pink bollworm infested for the first time during the current crop season.

A pink bollworm control official is expected to call very soon upon many of the oil mills which are in the area most likely to become infested because of pink bollworm spread from the extremely heavy infestation existing in south Texas. Curl points out that handling of the newly infested counties under future regulations subsequent to the emergency program will be a matter for determination when all factors involved have been given appropriate consideration by state and federal officials.

Foreign Cotton Notes

■ Cotton acreage in Turkey this year is estimated unofficially at about 1,018,000 acres or 15 percent above the 1949-50 estimate of 885,000 acres. Private estimates of the crop range up to 500,000 bales compared with 436,000 in 1949-50. Higher yields per acre are expected this year as a result of favorable weather and an intensive pest control campaign under the personal direction of the minister of agriculture. Part of the increase in acreage is attributed to a shift from rice to cotton cultivation under a program to control malaria.

■ A trade agreement between Pakistan and Poland concluded July 5 and covering the year beginning July 1, 1950, provides for exchange of Pakistani cotton, jute, rice, tea and other products for Polish textiles, coal, chemicals, minerals and other articles. Exports of Pakistan cotton to Poland during Aug.-June 1949-50 totaled 23,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross).

Better Cottonseed Meal Aim Of Conference Nov. 13-14

A conference of federal and state research workers and cottonseed oil mills investigating the effect of processing conditions on the nutritive value of cottonseed meal will be held at the Southern Regional Research Laboratory in New Orleans, La., Nov. 13-14.

In announcing the conference, Dr. C. H. Fisher, director of the Laboratory, explained that a program of cooperative research aimed at the production of higher quality cottonseed meals, suitable for use in the diets of hogs and chickens as well as of cattle, is under way. Besides the Southern Laboratory, a number of cottonseed processors, the National Cottonseed Products Association, and other government agencies, both federal and state, are participating. Findings have been very encouraging, and the conference is expected to stimulate further developments of interest to both producers and feeders of cottonseed meal.

Accommodations are limited; hence, persons desiring to attend the conference should contact Dr. Fisher at 2100 Robert E. Lee Boulevard, New Orleans 19, La.

Commercial Solvents Names Three New Directors

Leroy A. Lincoln, president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co.; Arthur B. Lawrence, senior partner of F. S. Smithers & Co.; and Henry V. B. Smith, partner of H. J. Baker & Bro., have been elected to the board of directors of Commercial Solvents Corporation.

People in The Press

• **A. L. Ward,** NCPA Educational Service director, tells American Soybean Association members how cooperative efforts can build better markets for all protein feeds and other oilseed products. **Page 9.**

• Other top speakers at soybean convention include **Dr. Reid T. Milner,** Northern Regional Research Laboratory director, and **Fred J. Rossiter,** associate director, USDA-OFAR. **Page 26.**

• **Dr. C. H. Fisher,** Southern Regional Research Laboratory head, announces conference on cottonseed meal study. **Page 18.**

• Latest recommendations for defoliating cotton are given by **Leonard Lett,** National Cotton Council agronomist, in article based on Defoliation Conference Steering Committee's new booklet, "Chemical Defoliation of Cotton — Second Report of Progress." Committee members are **Dr. W. Hardy Tharp,** USDA physiologist; **William E. Meek,** USDA-BPISAE senior agricultural engineer; **Don L. Jones, I. M. Parrott** and **C. B. Haddon,** superintendents of Lubbock, Texas, substation and Oklahoma and Northeast Louisiana experiment stations, respectively; **Tildon Easley,** American Cyanamid Co. agriculturist; and Lett. **Page 16.**

• **Wheeler McMillan,** president, American Chemurgic Council, and editor, *The Farm Journal,* will be featured speaker at annual Indiana Soybean Day at Remington Sept. 12. **Page 20.**

• Power as factor in modern ginning costs is discussed by **John E. Ross, Jr.,** agricultural economist, Stoneville Laboratory, in another in series of articles on ginning costs. **Page 17.**

• Delta Council Advisory Research Committee members, headed by **George B. Walker,** hear latest reports on Delta Branch Experiment Station research from **Dr. D. Gray Miley,** superintendent, and other staff members: **Dr. P. G. Hogg, Perrin H. Grissom, Dr. E. E. Hartwig, L. R. Farnish, J. A. Putham, J. B. Dick, W. E. Meek, W. K. Porter, Jr.,** and **Dr. E. W. Dunnam.** **Page 17.**

• **Dr. Donald De Leon,** USDA forest entomologist, is assigned to the Philippines to help fight coconut tree disease. **Page 20.**

• Alarming pink bollworm situation in South Texas is brought out in reports from **Henry Wunderlich,** chairman of Texas crushers' Pink Bollworm Committee, and **L. F. Curl,** USDA-BEPQ's Division of Pink Bollworm Control. **Pages 18 and 24.**

• **Palmer Brown III** has been made chairman of the board by Industrial Supplies, Memphis mill supply firm, President **R. D. Van Dyke, Jr.,** announces. Other new officials are Vice-President **John R. Rother** and Treasurer **Fletcher B. Perry. G. Ellis Thorn** is secretary. **Page 24.**

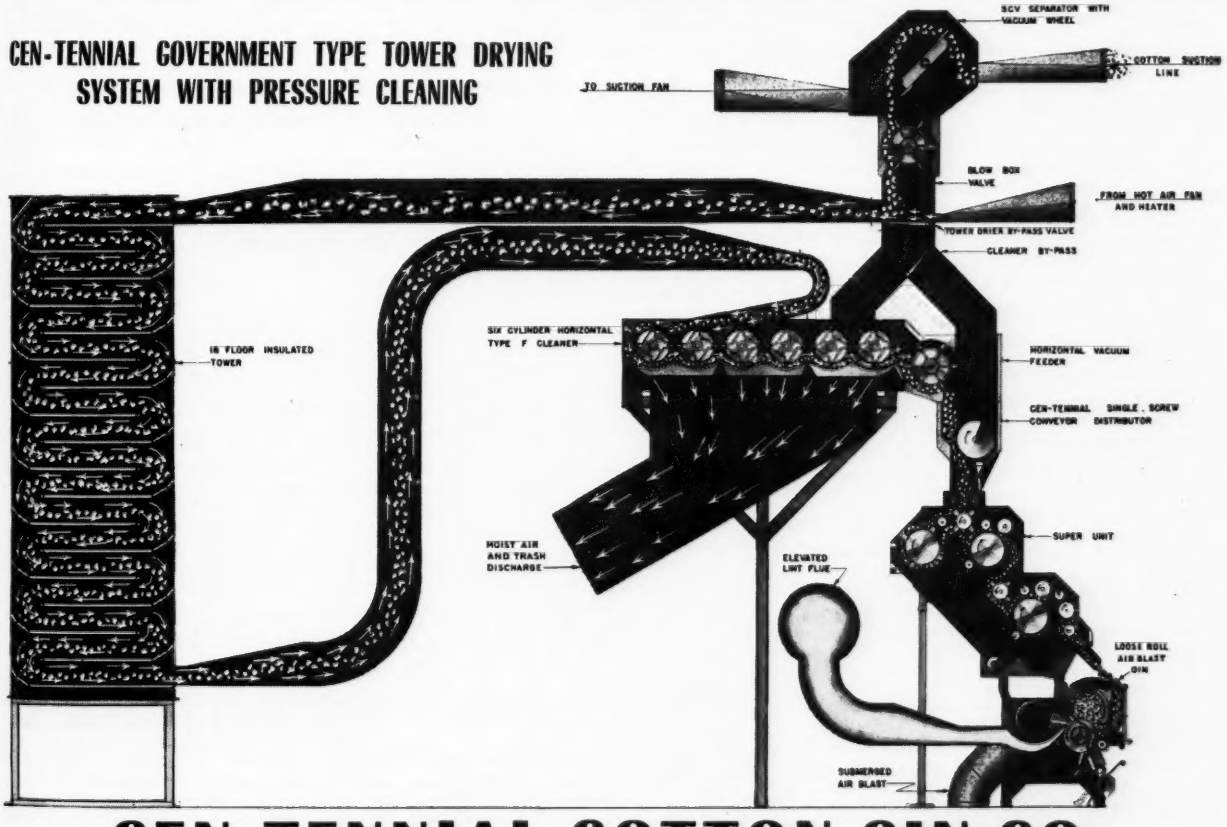
• Extra profits farmers can obtain from correct cotton harvesting are pointed out by **James F. Forehand,** Georgia extension cotton ginning specialist. **Page 24.**

• **Jack T. Shaw,** Lummus Cotton Gin Co. representative, dies in California from injuries received in automobile accident. **Page 28.**

• Mississippi cotton farmers, ginners, oil millers and buyers attend meetings

(Continued on Page 22)

CEN-TENNIAL GOVERNMENT TYPE TOWER DRYING SYSTEM WITH PRESSURE CLEANING



CEN-TENNIAL COTTON GIN CO.

DALLAS, TEXAS COLUMBUS, GA. MEMPHIS, TENN.

From our Washington Bureau

By FRED BAILEY
and JAY RICHTER
Washington Representatives
The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press

BAILEY

RICHTER

• **Uncertainty Governs in Civilian Planning**—Most of the so-called action agencies—those which would be expected to direct the civilian war effort—have received their first "directive" from the top policy making officials. Boiled down, that directive in plain language is:

"Gear your administrative machinery for a big war, but keep it at half speed until further notice. Be ready to shift into high speed quickly if ordered."

Minor officials, heretofore, have been operating in a sort of fog, uncertain as to just what was expected of them. They didn't know whether the top brass considered the Korean fighting an isolated incident that might blow over suddenly, or the start of World War III.

They don't know now. But they feel certain that the big boys don't know either, and that makes them feel better. They get jittery when they think the top echelon brass knows something that is being kept from them.

There still is more uncertainty than anything when it comes to planning on the civilian front. Practically everything is on a temporary basis, subject to change without notice. Washington is on the alert now, and has been since late June, but it has a habit of dozing peacefully in the warm September sun when the status quo exists for too long.

• **President Sticks to "Go Slow" Policy**—There is this caution to keep in mind as you hear and read about "guided" economy planning. Much of that is unlikely to get beyond the planning stage unless the war takes a sharp turn for the worse. Unless full-scale war breaks out, the plans will go into effect peacemeal—if at all—and not wholesale.

The Defense Production Act contains broad powers for the President. Reliable information, however, is that he does not plan early or full use of those powers. That, at least, is the word being passed down to some administrative officials.

The President is said by some who are in a position to know to want to gradually increase the tempo of war production; not shift suddenly into high gear unless there is a real emergency. That is why he so strongly opposed the all-or-nothing provision in the bill.

Sources close to the White House say the President wants to proceed cautiously—not nearly as rapidly as some of the old-time planners would like. That official attitude of caution is shared by Democratic party bigwigs who fear a voter reaction to strong controls, if the war emergency should quiet down along about November.

• **Full-Control Advocates Busy** — There is considerable evidence that Mr. Truman may have more trouble in restraining over-eager control advocates than he had in obtaining the powers from Congress. The National Security Resources Board is supposed to be the central agency through which civilian war planning is cleared.

Some of the eager-beaver agencies, however, have gone right ahead on their own. That is due to the fact that no central policy-making agency has been established. Sharp rivalry exists among the administrative agencies as to which should exercise authorities granted by Congress.

Already, three agencies are working, secretly, on long-range production goals extending three to five years into the future. These, in addition to the NSRB, are the Council of Economic Advisers and the Commerce Department. The Agriculture Department, fearful that it may be left out when control authority is passed around, is beginning to talk publicly about farm plans.

The USDA is especially wary about the Council of Economic Advisers, headed by veteran planner Leon Keyserling. Keyserling was a pre-Korean advocate of a government planned and controlled economy. He wants his agency to be the central planner, or at least the agency through which other agencies clear their plans.

• **Farm Production Pattern for '51 Shaping Up** — Secretary Brannan has begun to show indications that he has his signals from the White House and is ready to proceed on a speeded-up farm production program. It will call for more production next year than most people now expect.

Production schedules aren't definite yet, but there have been some indications of the trend of official thinking. Wheat acreage, for example, was upped 20 percent over this year. To be sure of getting the additional acreage, Brannan made an advance commitment to support prices at not less than $1.99 per bushel. Actual support rates are more likely to be $2.10 to $2.20 per bushel.

Brannan has sought to discourage official talk of all-out cotton production next year. There are two reasons for that. First, he fears that a sky-is-the-limit cotton production program would result in the return of cotton land that has been shifted to grass and other uses. Second, it would further complicate the problem of curtailing acreage when surpluses again begin to pile up.

Inside fact is that most Agriculture Department cotton experts think that a five-million bale carryover is the absolute minimum that can be considered safe under present world conditions. Some would like to go as high as 10 million bales, but that is not the majority view.

• **The People: More Ready Than Washington Thinks** — A brief trip into the South and Southwest last week convinces us that the country is much more willing than Washington now thinks to buckle down to the hard job of facing the challenge of communistic aggression.

Many Washington officials with whom we have talked say they fear November political reactions if they move too fast. We believe there will be political reactions all right, but not for that reason. The main reason, we think, will be Washington fumbling.

People outside of Washington seem to think that either Washington didn't know what it was getting into in Korea, or that it has lacked the courage to tell the people just what the situation really is. Probably the truth is some of both.

Indiana Soybean Day To Be Held Sept. 12

The annual Indiana Soybean Day will be held Sept. 12 at the Chautauqua Grounds two miles north of Remington. Featured speaker will be Wheeler McMillan, editor of *The Farm Journal* and president of the American Chemurgic Council.

Members of the agronomy department at Purdue University will be in charge of inspection tours of soybean plots during the morning of the field day. Comparisons will be made in soybeans which were planted from May 15 through June 15. Plots using row planting and those which were drilled will be observed.

Soybean varieties from the earliest, such as Adams and Mandarin, to late varieties such as Wabash will also be seen on the inspection tours. The experiments will also show effect of variations in both kind of fertilizer and rate of application.

An additional experiment to be observed will show the use of manganese sulphate and Es-Min-El.

Lever Bros. Starts New Headquarters Building

Contract for construction of Lever House, new 21-story headquarters of Lever Brothers Co. at 390 Park Avenue, New York, has been awarded, company officials have announced. Scheduled for completion in early fall, 1951, work on the glass and stainless steel structure will begin immediately.

The building, occupying the entire west side between 53rd and 54th Streets, will be occupied solely by Lever Brothers and its major subsidiaries, Pepsodent Division, Jelke Good Luck Products Division and Harriet Hubbard Ayer, Inc. Executive and division offices are now located at 505 Park Avenue and the general offices are at 80 Varick Street.

USDA Entomologist to Aid Philippine Coconut Study

USDA has announced the assignment of Dr. Donald De Leon, forest entomologist, to the Philippines where he will assist Philippine scientists in efforts to isolate and control insects believed responsible for contaminating coconut trees with a costly disease known as cadang-cadang, thought to be caused by a virus. Dr. De Leon's assignment was at the request of the Philippine government to the Department of State.

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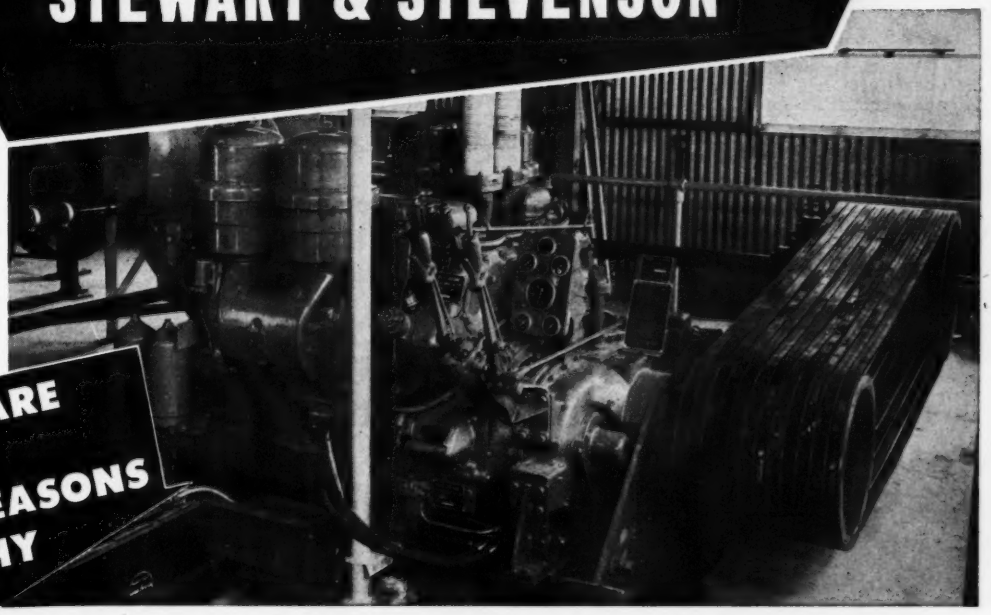

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People in The Press

(Continued from Page 19)

on harvesting and handling cotton announced by **M. S. Shaw**, assistant Extension Service director. **Page 28.**

• **E. C. McGee** is transferred by Swift & Co. from Des Moines, Iowa, mill to firm's district office at Memphis, Tenn., **S. E. Cramer**, head of the oil mill department, announces. **C. D. Whitaker** is moved from Dallas to Des Moines as mill manager. **Page 28.**

• **J. C. Patterson**, McLennan (Texas) county agent, conducts cotton stalk destruction demonstration on **C. C. Stewart** farm near Waco. **K. P. Ewing**, USDA-BEPQ, emphasizes value of stalk destruction in controlling insects. **Page 38.**

• **A. B. Cox**, professor of cotton marketing, University of Texas, reports on cottonseed products supplies, markets and prices in new column. **Page 35.**

• Arkansas ginners attending school sponsored by Southern Cotton Oil Co. and Jackson County Farm Bureau hear talks by **S. C. Mack**, Arkansas-Missouri ginners' president; **W. A. McCartney**, Farm Bureau; **Harry Beasley**, USDA extension ginning specialist; **C. J. Bobbitt**, Federal Compress; **R. E. Mabry**, Cotton Council; **Ed Daugherty**, Southern Cotton Oil Co.; and County Agent **W. B. Denton**, presiding. **Page 34.**

• Cargill, Inc., names **Austen S. Cargill** chairman of the board and advances **Cargill MacMillan** to executive vice-president. **James E. Dorsey** is added to board. **Page 29.**

• Cotton Mobilization Committee named by **Harold A. Young**, National Cotton Council president, includes: Council vice-presidents—**L. T. Barringer**, **A. L. Durand** and **H. L. Wingate**; Council directors—producer **Walter L. Randolph**, ginner **Harry S. Baker**, warehouseman **B. L. Anderson**, merchant **Burris C. Jackson**, crusher **George A. Simmons**, spinner **Charles Hertwig**; advisory committee members—spinner **C. A. Cannon**, merchant **Lamar Fleming, Jr.**, producers **Gale Armstrong**, **Harry Caldwell** and **Dr. C. R. Sayre**; **W. O. Fortenberry**, national ginners' association; **B. L. Mallory**, national compress and warehouse group; **Stark Taylor**, cotton shippers association; **W. D. Lowe**, NCPA; **George Swift**, manufacturers institute; and **W. W. Sanson**, cotton cooperatives. **Page 40.**

• **Horace Hayden**, executive vice-president of National Cotton Ginners' Association, prepares summary of records which must be kept by ginners and cotton buyers under acreage control regulations. **Page 41.**

• Delta soybean producers meeting at Indianola, Miss., hear **Paul C. Hughes**, American Soybean Association field service director, predict end of soybean growing in that area unless quality is maintained. Other speakers include **Fred Simpson**, PMA Grain Inspection Division; **Dixon Jordan**, Standard Commission Co., and **Harry C. Smith**, Massey-Harris Corp. **Page 43.**

• **Hunter Goodrich** is appointed specialist in cash vegetable oils and meals by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner and Beane, according to **A. C. Beane**, commodity division director. **Page 41.**

• Du Pont transfers **Dr. T. C. Ryker** to Wilmington, Del., to work with seed disinfectants. **Page 45.**

• **Dr. H. D. Barker**, USDA Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases head, will be featured speaker at Spinner-Breeder Conference at El Paso Sept. 11-13. Other leading addresses will be made by spinner **R. D. Hall**; **George Buck**, National Cotton Council; and **Dr. John W. Wright**, chief, PMA's Research and Testing Division, announces **George B. Walker**, chairman of the Delta Council Advisory Research Committee. **Page 23.**

• New directors of Commercial Solvents Corporation are **Leroy A. Lincoln**, Metropolitan Life; **Arthur B. Lawrence**, F. S. Smithers & Co.; and **Henry V. B. Smith**, H. J. Baker & Bro. **Page 18.**

• **Ray Provost**, Producers Cotton Oil Co., Fresno, Calif., and **Claude L. Welch**, National Cotton Council, give good reasons for following the 4-Point ginning program. **Pages 12 and 36.**

Jamaica Copra Purchases Highest Since 1944

Jamaica copra purchases by the Coconut Industry Board during 1949 amounted to almost 6,500 short tons, according to reports from the American Consulate, Kingston. This is the largest quantity since the 12,000 tons purchased in 1944, the year a hurricane destroyed about 40 percent of the coconut trees.

The Board estimates that at least 7,800 tons of copra should reach the factories in 1950.

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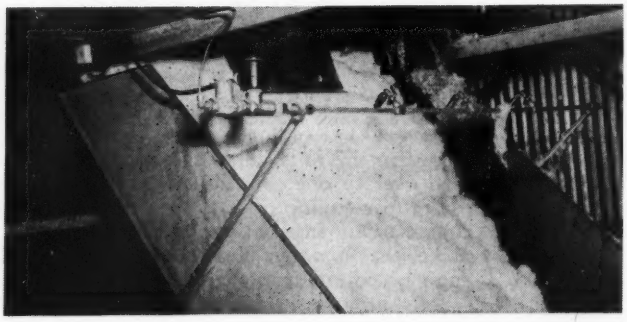

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Spinner-Breeder Conference:

Dr. Barker Will Be Featured at El Paso Meeting Sept. 11-13

Discussing the "Prospects for New and Extended Properties in Cotton," Dr. H. D. Barker, head, Division of Cotton and Other Fiber Crops and Diseases, USDA, Beltsville, Md., will be one of the top cotton men featured in the Spinner-Breeder Conference at El Paso, Texas, Sept. 11-13.

The Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association will hold its silver anniversary meeting with the conference, which is sponsored by Delta Council. Cotton interest organizations of the El Paso area, acting as hosts, said that attendance was expected to exceed six hundred.

Research and textile men and their subjects appearing on the opening day program have been announced by Delta Council Advisory Research Committee Chairman George B. Walker. They are: R. D. Hall, prominent combed yarn spinner from Belmont, N. C., "A Spinner's Viewpoint of the Spinner-Breeder Movement"; George Buck, National Cotton Council, "Research in Cotton Utilization and Its Significance to Spinner-Breeder Work"; Dr. John W. Wright, chief, PMA's Research and Testing Division, "Research in Marketing and Its Significance to Spinner-Breeder Work." Walker will give the response to the welcome address and will preside at the morning session.

Second day of the meeting will be devoted to tours of the El Paso-Mesilla Park, N. M., area. Visitors will see cotton breeding work at New Mexico A. & M. College and new ginning and fiber laboratories at Mesilla Park, and will visit Dean Stahmann's farm near Las Cruces.

Outstanding agronomists and cotton breeders representing various cotton producing areas will participate in a panel discussion on "Cotton Breeding to Improve Spinning Quality" on Sept. 13. The opening and final sessions of the conference will be held at Hotel Cortez. The annual banquet will be held at the El Paso Country Club on the evening of Sept. 13.

The afternoon of Sept. 13 will be devoted to a business meeting of the Combed Yarn Spinners.

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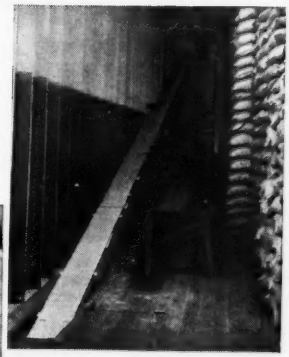

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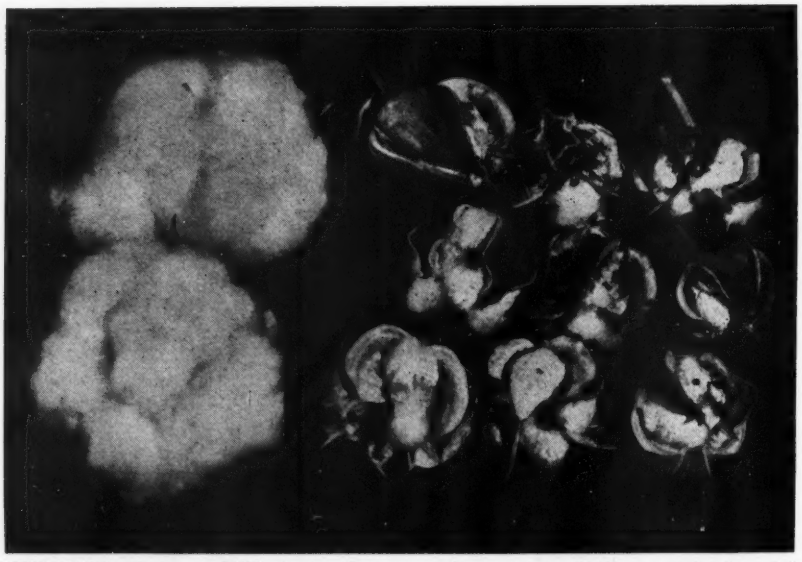

THIS USDA photograph illustrates the severe damage caused this year by the pink bollworm in a field of cotton in South Texas. Season counts on the farm where this cotton was grown showed non-pickable cotton ranging from 13 percent to 51 percent, with an average of 36 percent.

PINK BOLLWORM SITUATION

THE PINK BOLLWORM this year caused commercial damage to cotton in the Coastal Bend group of counties in Texas for the first time in history. Damage in some fields ran as high as 36 percent.

This alarming fact was emphasized in a recent report by the Pink Bollworm Committee of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Henry Wunderlich of Corpus Christi, committee chairman, said "inspections have disclosed a northward movement (of pink bollworms) up the state to a greater extent than in any previous season."

"Extensions of time well beyond the established deadline for destroying cotton stalks in 1949 left ideal conditions for carrying over pink bollworm infestation, along with boll weevil and other insects," the report said. "While a few additional bales of cotton were gathered during the extended period, the grower soon found that this delayed harvest added little or no profit to his 1949 cotton returns. In fact," the report continued, "the cost of insecticides needed to combat this heavy carry-over of insects and the reduced yield due to insect damage, resulted in a substantial discount on his 1950 return from cotton."

The pink bollworm this year began to show up in early blooming cotton, inspections in 220 fields showing 76 percent with infested blooms. As the crop matured, infestation of green bolls was found in many fields throughout South Texas, some showing as high as 100 percent.

At Robstown, in Nueces County, 13,000 worms were found in the trash from only two bales of cotton. One report received by this publication said the infestation this year in Nueces and San Patricio counties, both in the Coastal Bend, was worse than any ever found in the Laguna section of Mexico, which for years has been a pink bollworm hotbed.

L. F. Curl of the Division of Pink Bollworm Control of USDA's Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, in a recent report on the situation in South Texas, again warns of the importance of cleaning the pick sacks of migrant cotton pickers. Thousands of pickers are being checked through road patrols set up on highways leading from South Texas and the worms are being found in confiscated seed cotton and bollies.

Curl announces that gin trash inspection was inaugurated Aug. 28 in counties outside the regulated areas and ginners are asked to cooperate with USDA in uncovering incipient pink bollworm infestations at the earliest possible moment in order that appropriate measures may be taken to prevent long distance spread of the pest through movement of untreated cotton products.

State and federal agencies are checking developments closely and every effort is being made to secure an early and thorough clean-up of fields.

Cultural practices have been found to be the most effective method of controlling the pink bollworm and growers are being urged to destroy cotton stalks immediately following harvest in all areas where they can be destroyed before frost.

Canadian Flaxseed Crop More Than Double 1949

Canada's 1950 flaxseed crop is estimated officially at 5,165,000 bushels, more than double the 1949 output of 2,262,000 bushels but less than half the 1944-48 average production.

This season's acreage has been revised upward to 547,000 acres, an increase of 70 percent over last year.

Forehand Points Out

Correct Harvesting Can Bring Extra Profits

Proper harvesting and handling of seed cotton, resulting in higher grade lint, can increase profits for cotton farmers from $10 to $20 a bale, and at the same time eliminate a great deal of worry and expense for the ginner, James F. Forehand, Georgia Extension Service cotton ginning specialist, is pointing out to farmers in his state.

The grade of lint produced in Georgia has declined appreciably in the last few years and complaints on the condition of seed cotton delivered to the gin have increased, Forehand explains in urging more strict supervision of cotton picking and handling prior to ginning.

Although modern gins are equipped to do a good job of processing rough-harvested cotton, no plant can give as good a sample from wet, trashy, excessively-tramped cotton as can be obtained from the same gin with dry, clean, fluffy cotton, he points out. Foreign materials such as dirt, stalks, leaves, rocks, matches, bits of metal and clothing not only damage the grade of cotton but can cause serious damage to gin equipment. This brings slowdowns during periods when greatest efficiency is imperative. Metals and other objects striking machinery during the ginning process often cause sparks which set off costly gin fires.

Asphalt particles in cotton are the source of continuous and increasing complaints from cotton mills, Forehand says. Cotton thus stained may be undetected and processed into textiles, damaging the fabric to such an extent that it must be sold as seconds. There are many opportunities for asphalt to get into cotton during its long journey from the field to the textile mill.

To obtain better grades by proper harvesting and handling of their seed cotton, Forehand is urging Georgia farmers to:

(1) Supervise field picking work to eliminate wet, trashy cotton.

(2) Defoliate cotton if advised by county agent. Defoliation eliminates the source of much trash, allows faster picking, more dew-free hours for picking, and in general tends to increase the grade of the sample.

(3) Avoid too much tramping of cotton in wagons, trucks and trailers, since this embeds leaf particles, grass seed and other trash in the lint.

(4) Keep cotton clean and dry after it has been harvested. Wagons or trailers should be clean before loading and the seed cotton protected with tarpaulins.

Industrial Supplies Names Palmer Brown Chairman

Palmer Brown III has been named chairman of the board of directors of Industrial Supplies, Inc., Memphis, Tenn., mill supply and heavy hardware firm, R. D. Van Dyke, Jr., president of the company, has announced.

Brown, who is a partner in L. P. Brown Co., was elected to succeed his father, the late L. P. Brown, Jr.

Other newly elected officers of Industrial Supplies are John R. Rother, vice-president, who was formerly treasurer, and Fletcher B. Perry, who succeeds Rother as treasurer. G. Ellis Thorn is secretary of the company.

Guides to Good Ginning
(No. 2 in a series.)

Conditioning and Drying

Proper conditioning and drying of damp, green or wet seed cotton is an important phase of modern ginning.

But *excessive* drying may do more harm than good. U.S.D.A. and State ginning specialists recommend using only enough drying to insure smooth ginning. Extra drying may be required for better cleaning of mid-season trashy or machine-picked cotton. Similarly, late-season, roughly-harvested, weather-damaged cotton can stand more drying than earlier premium cottons.

At all times, however, the net values from drying should be measured in terms of both grade benefits and weight losses. Excessive removal of moisture lowers the weight of the cotton, and might offset any price benefit brought by higher grade. If excessive temperatures are used in the drying process, fiber quality will be damaged and the value of the bale will be lowered.

Careful drying and conditioning of seed cotton is one of the many good ginning practices by which the ginner can improve the quality of his products for the benefit of himself, his customers, and the entire cotton industry.

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More Than 600 at Soybean Convention Aug. 28-29-30

More than 600 soybean producers, processors, handlers and others interested in the industry were on hand for the annual convention of the American Soybean Association held at Springfield, Ill., Aug. 28-29-30.

One of the principal speakers was A. L. Ward of Dallas, director of the National Cottonseed Products Association's Educational Service. His address, made at the final session, is published in this issue beginning on page nine. Principal speaker at the first day's business session was Dr. Reid T. Milner, director of USDA's Northern Regional Research Laboratory at Peoria, Ill. Among the second day's speakers was Fred J. Rossiter, associate director of USDA's Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations.

A feature of the three-day convention was many interesting exhibits of equipment and supplies used by the industry.

Brazil's Surplus Flaxseed Available for Export

Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil's major flaxseed-producing state, has an exportable surplus of about 625,000 bushels. In mid-July the price was reported at $3.50 to $3.60 per bushel f.o.b. Rio Grande do Sul ports. The 1949 crop, estimated at 1,495,000 bushels, was a record for the state and larger than any previous flaxseed crop for all of Brazil. In 1948 Rio Grande do Sul produced 73 percent of the 787,000 bushels reported for total Brazil.

Acreage Bill Looks Like Dead Duck

By FRED BAILEY
The Cotton Gin and Oil Press
Washington Bureau

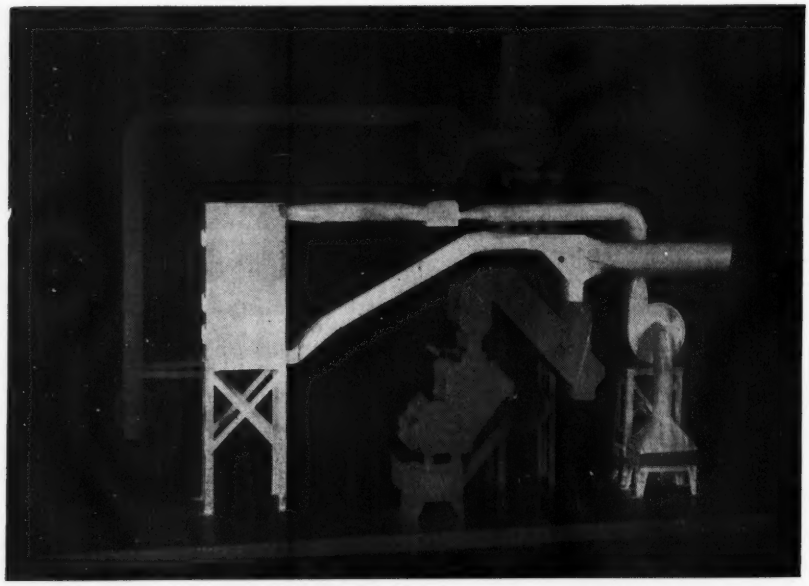
■ THE SENATE Agriculture Committee dealt the cotton acreage adjustment bill a probable death blow this week when, failing to agree, it sent HR 9109 to a subcommittee for further study and revision. Chances of passage at this session are regarded as slim.

Senator Ellender heads the subcommittee, which includes Hooey of North Carolina, Anderson of New Mexico, Aiken of Vermont, and Young of North Dakota. Last two are Republicans.

Aiken and Anderson are strongly opposed to the new cotton legislation. Members of the subcommittee said it is "pretty certain that the bill, if it comes out at all, will be very much different from that passed by the House." At any rate it is virtually certain that if the Senate acts at all it will revise the House bill. That would mean sending it to conference, and probable long delay.

Anderson and Rep. Steve Pace of Georgia already have clashed privately over the bill. Pace, author of the bill, is angry because Anderson has so far blocked passage.

Opponents of the bill have centered their opposition on the House provision which would make marketing quotas virtually certain for the next two years. They believe if the present law is allowed to stand unchanged, the short supply of cotton would prohibit Secretary Brannan from proclaiming quotas next year.



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Indonesian Copra Exports May Be Down One-Third

Exports of copra from Indonesia in July totaled 18,208 tons, about one-fourth less than in June, according to the American Embassy, Jakasta. The major share, or 10,708 tons, was exported to the Netherlands. The remainder, 7,500 tons, went to Western Germany.

Copra production in Indonesia in July, according to preliminary statistics, totaled 33,918 long tons. Of this the output in East Indonesia was 26,656 tons and in West Borneo 7,262 tons.

Deliveries of copra to domestic oil mills in July totaled 9,238 long tons.

Exports of copra from Indonesia, which totaled 123,010 long tons in the first six months of this year, probably will be materially smaller in the second half than the Copra Fund contemplated originally. Consequently, estimates for the calendar year 1950 have been revised nearer to 197,000 tons from the 221,000 tons previously estimated.

If this relatively small volume of exports in 1950 is realized, it will represent a drop of one-third from the 303,413 tons exported in 1949 and a decline of nearly one-fifth from the 238,417 tons shipped in 1948.

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MANUFACTURERS OF HIGH-GRADE OIL MILL EQUIPMENT

Better Cotton Harvesting Is Studied in Mississippi

Improved methods of harvesting and handling cotton from the farm to the market were the theme of a series of area meetings in the Hills section of Mississippi Aug. 22-24, according to M. S. Shaw, assistant director, Mississippi Extension Service.

Cotton farmers, ginners, buyers and oil millers were invited to attend any or all of these meetings, which were held at McComb, Aug. 22, 10 a.m.; Collins, Aug. 22, 2:30 p.m.; Jackson, Aug. 23, 10 a.m.; Newton, Aug. 23, 3 p.m.; and Kosciusko, Aug. 24, 10 a.m.

Sponsored by the Mississippi Extension Service with the National Cotton Council and the Mississippi Farm Bureau cooperating, the meetings stressed the need for better and cleaner harvesting, ginning and marketing.

Dates for similar meetings in the Northeast Mississippi Extension District will be announced later.

Stauffer Chemical to Build Research Lab

Stauffer Chemical Co. has announced that construction of a new Research and Development Laboratory at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., will get under way at once. When completed, the building will house the research staff of the company's Eastern Division now scattered at several locations in and around New York City. Five large laboratories for various research projects, administrative offices, technical library, work shop and storage and service areas are provided.

New Report:

LISTS EXPIRED PATENTS ON FATTY OILS, ETC.

The second of a series of reports listing expired patents in certain fields of wide technical interest is announced by Patent Publications, Washington, D.C., with the release this week of a special grouping of 212 official patent extracts on the subjects of fatty oils, fatty acids, waxes, etc. This release follows by less than a month the availability of a companion report devoted to similar data for detergents.

The patents whose extracts are shown are in the public domain and may be used by American manufacturers, the original 17-year period of validity having elapsed.

Special Report No. 2 on Fats, Waxes, etc., contains a total of 212 patent extracts reproduced from the Official Gazette which are divided as follows: bleaching of oils, 8; dehydrating, 4; deodorizing, 4; extraction of oils, 14; fatty acids, 63; miscellaneous, 15; oil processing, 48; purification, 8; recovery of oil, 3; refining of oil, 15; soap processing, 16; and waxes, 14.

Technical people and technical librarians, research laboratories, patent attorneys and others will welcome this special grouping in view of the wide range of products and uses covered by the 212 extracts. With this special grouping at hand a great deal of literature research may be sidestepped with resultant saving in both time and money.

Price of Special Report No. 2 is $4, postpaid, and it may be obtained from Patent Publications, Box 4094, Washington 15, D.C.

Jack Shaw, Lummus Cotton Gin Co., Dies Aug. 27

Jack T. Shaw, 40, sales representative in California for Lummus Cotton Gin Co., died in a Delano, Calif., hospital Aug. 27 from injuries received in an automobile accident Aug. 23. Funeral services were held at Dallas Aug. 30. He lived at Fresno and had represented Lummus in California for the past three years. He formerly worked out of the Dallas office.

He is survived by his wife; two sons, Leonard, 6, and Sammy Joe, 8 months; two daughters, Dixie, 14, and Patsy, 11; his parents, Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Shaw, Dallas; four brothers, Vernon and Leon Shaw, Dallas, and Frank and John Shaw, Wolfforth, Texas; and two sisters, Mrs. Preston Johnson, Adrian, Texas, and Mrs. William Rich, Los Angeles.

Swift Moves McGee from Des Moines to Memphis

E. C. McGee, manager of the Swift & Company oil mill at Des Moines, Ia., has been transferred to the company's district office at Memphis, Tenn., S. E. Cramer, head of Swift's oil mill department, Chicago, announces. Replacing McGee at Des Moines is C. D. Whitaker, sales manager in the feed department at the Dallas, Texas, district office (CG&OMPress, Aug. 19, p. 42).

• Farm property losses from lightning average about $10 million per year. An estimated 400 lives are lost and from 800 to 1,000 rural people are injured each year by lightning.

FOR GOOD ALL ROUND PERFORMANCE

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The Balanced Cotton

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DEERING FARMS, INC.
DEERING, MISSOURI

Sales Office: 511 First Street, Kennett, Missouri

Cotton Exports Set 10-Year Record

Exports of cotton from the U.S. during the 11 months ended June 30, 1950, totaled 5,726,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), or 5,505,000 running bales, USDA reports. This total is higher than for any previous 12-month period since 1939-40, when 6,501,000 bales (6,163,000 running bales) were exported.

Exports to countries buying cotton with ECA funds totaled 3,600,000 bales or 63 percent of the 11-month total, although small quantities were purchased by several of these countries with funds and exchange derived from other sources. The 818,000 bales exported to Japan were moved under U.S. government aid programs of other types and represented 14 percent of the total for the 11-month period.

June exports of 770,000 bales (741,000 running bales) were much higher than had been expected. Germany with 174,000 bales, France 121,000, Italy 115,000, and Japan 114,000 accounted for 68 percent of the month's total. The unusually heavy movement around the middle of the month is attributed partly to efforts of shippers to meet the June 15 deadline for clearance of all cotton to be exported under ECA authorization during the fiscal year ended June 30. Other factors that have stimulated the heavy export movement in recent months were the prospects for a small U.S. crop this year with consequent rising prices, the disturbed international situation and the scarcity of American-type cotton available from foreign sources.

It now appears that the export total for 1949-50 will approximate 5.9 million bales (5.7 million running bales). Most of the outlook factors for trade in 1950-51 are favorable, pointing to a total export of at least five million bales. There are several unfavorable factors, however, that will tend to limit export movements, particularly to India and China.

Present indications are that the export demand for U.S. cotton probably will remain strong throughout the 1950-51 season, provided only that the necessary dollars can be found to permit mills in importing countries to obtain the quantities of cotton needed. Since the food situation abroad has shown considerable improvement over a year ago, the countries receiving allocations of ECA funds are expected to apply larger portions of their available funds (totals reduced this year) to imports of U.S. cotton. Exports to Japan may increase further because the present mill consumption is nearly 40 percent above a year ago with prospects for further increases. International political conditions tend to stimulate cotton consumption and stock piling in nearly all importing countries.

The rate of mill consumption in the principal importing countries has shown no signs of weakening in the immediate future. Supplies of American-type cotton available from foreign-producing countries in 1950-51 will not greatly exceed the small supplies last season; over-all production is expected to be higher but old-crop stocks are somewhat lower. Prices of U.S. cotton are still low in relation to the dollar-equivalent prices of competitive foreign growths. An exception is Mexican cotton, which is sold for dollars and is cheaper.

On the other hand, the factors that may have a retarding influence on the 1950-51 export movement are the existence of larger stocks in practically all importing countries than at this time a year ago and the higher prices for replacements. Sales to mills in China, Manchuria and Hong Kong (mostly for China), totaling nearly 250,000 bales in 1949-50, were mainly for dollars on deposit outside of China and may be nearing an end as these accounts are depleted. In India larger current stocks, an anticipated increase in cotton production of at least 10 percent and an improved outlook for revival of traditional use of cotton from Pakistan may reduce U.S. exports to that country well below the 401,000 bales shipped thus far in 1949-50.

Cargill Advances Cargill, MacMillan and Dorsey

Austen S. Cargill was elected chairman of the board of directors of Cargill, Inc., Minneapolis, Minn., oil mill operators, at the August meeting of the board. Son of W. W. Cargill, the firm's founder, he was elected a director in 1911 and was named executive vice-president in 1944.

Cargill MacMillan, who was formerly vice-president of the company, was moved up to executive vice-president. James E. Dorsey, counsel of the firm for many years, was made a member of the board.

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SECTIONAL STEEL BUILDINGS

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For Cotton Gins - For Oil Mills

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ALL TYPES OF COTTON INDUSTRY BUILDINGS

Heavy duty sectionalized steel panel construction engineered to withstand high winds and heavy loads.

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Classified Advertising

RATES: Nine cents per word, per insertion. Include your firm name and address in count. Minimum advertisement $2.00. Strictly cash basis—enclose check with order. Write copy plainly.

Oil Mill Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Oil mill equipment including Anderson expellers and French screw presses.—Pittock and Associates, Glen Riddle, Pa.

FOR SALE — Three-section cage French screw presses with 40 h.p. flange mounted motor and tempering bin. Also No. 1 Anderson expellers, belt driven, attractively priced. Inquire—Box 493, care The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, P.O. Box 444, Dallas 1, Texas.

FOR SALE—36" Bauer Bros. attrition mill directly connected with 50 h.p. motors, ball bearing. Attractively priced. Inquire—Tupelo Oil & Gin Co., Tupelo, Miss.

FOR SALE—New and used mill, elevator and gin equipment and supplies.—Ada Peanut Co., Ada, Okla., Tel. 970.

Gin Equipment for Sale

FOR SALE—Two gins; 1 Continental; 1 Murray; 7 stands each. Vicinity of Corpus Christi, Texas. Write—H. F. Quaite, 312 Roger St., Waxahachie, Texas or phone 1513W.

FOR SALE—Continental 4-70 gin. One of the best locations in West Texas. 10 miles north of Lockney in Floyd County. Should gin 2,000 bales this year. Cotton under irrigation and wonderful prospects.—Dorsey Baker, Lockney, Texas.

GIN OUTFITS—For sale and removal: A complete 4-80 saw Continental air blast plant, steel condenser, Paragon steel bound press, EJ tramper, 14-foot Harwicke-Etter steel bur extractor, seed scales, rotor lifts, electric power, less buildings, cotton house equipment. Real bargain. Also, excellent complete 4-80 saw Murray outfit, late type glass front gins, steel condenser H.-E. extractor and type I cleaners, butane power plant. Both outfits complete from suctions to press, and priced to sell.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13-A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

ELECTRIC MOTORS
Sales — Repairs
890 ROCKWOOD
New Paper Pulleys in Stock
All Sizes
V-Belts & Sheaves
Also
New and reconditioned guaranteed cotton gin motors in stock for immediate delivery.
300 hp. 3/60/2300/600 rpm, slip ring
250 hp. 3/60/440/600 rpm, slip ring
200 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
200 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
150 hp. 3/60/2300/900 rpm, Squirrel cage
150 hp. 3/60/440/720 rpm, squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
125 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm. squirrel cage
125 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm. slip ring
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, squirrel cage
100 hp. 3/60/220/900 rpm, squirrel cage
100 hp. 3/60/2200/900 rpm, slip ring
75 hp. 3/60/440/900 rpm, slip ring
75 hp. 3/60/220/1200 rpm, squirrel cage
Fan and Press Pump motors and all other ratings in stock.
Call on us—day or night—anywhere.
Complete starting equipment available for above motors. Free rental while we repair your motors.
P. O. Box 7775 Phone H8-2801
W. M. Smith Electric Co.
DALLAS, TEXAS

HEADQUARTERS for good, late model used and reconditioned cotton gin machinery, engineered to meet your particular conditions. We usually have in stock and available Mitchell and other makes of extracting feeders, overhead bur machines, gins, lint flues, distributors, hydraulic presses, etc., at reasonable prices. Also, gas and diesel engines, electric motors and auxiliary equipment. Our long experience enables us to render you valuable assistance in selecting suitable equipment for your needs.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

FOR SALE—4-80 Continental gin located in town of Morton, Texas (60 miles west of Lubbock). All brand new electric power, ready to operate. Also five blocks of land in town, four cotton warehouses, three of them sprinkler protected. Capacity of three sprinklered warehouses—5,000 bales. Warehouses netted $16,000 last year. Only bonded warehouses in county. The gin handled 4500 bales last year, made between $40,000 and $50,000 net. Much of the land is irrigated around this gin and oil all around town makes land valuable. Will take $80,000 for entire setup. $10,000 down and $5,000 every six months at 5% interest. Reason for selling—have extensive property elsewhere and cannot look after both enterprises.—Address inquiries to H. E. Tolliver, Box 307, Morton, Texas.

GOVERNMENT type dryers delivered and erected in your gin plant. See advertisement on page 26 this issue.—Service Gin Co., P. O. Box 21, Ville Platte, La.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ESTATE—Cotton gin located at Tullahassee, Wagoner County, Okla., belonging to the estate of Charles C. Hultquist, deceased. Gin is located in southerly portion of Wagoner County, Oklahoma, about eleven miles northwest of Muskogee, Okla. This is a Continental 4-80 gin, in all steel building, with truck scales. Inquiries and bids should be addressed to—The First National Bank & Trust Company of Muskogee, Executor, Muskogee, Okla.

GINNERS—Check this list for equipment you may need. One Continental Paragon steel bound press, with or without hydraulic ram and casing. 4-80 saw Continental Munger air blast gins, with or without lint flue and 60" all steel condenser. 4-80 saw Lummus "Automatic" and 4-80 saw Murray steel air blast gins. One 43" Stacy steel dropper. One 52" Stacy steel vacuum box. One Beaumier rebuilt hydraulic pump. Hydraulic rams and casings. New Phelps fans for every purpose. Used and rebuilt steel and cast iron fans. One 52" six cylinder Murray all steel model "H" straight line cleaner with steel "fan type" cylinders. Two 52" type MS Murray steel droppers. One Murray steel automatic tramper. New tower driers, gas and butane burners. "Anything for a cotton gin," at prices you can afford to pay.—R. B. Strickland & Co., 13A Hackberry St., Tel. 2-8141, Waco, Texas.

Equipment Wanted

WANTED TO BUY—One No. 153 Bauer Bros separator unit and one 30" Bauer Bros. ball bearing disc huller. Above equipment must be in good order.—Purchaser, Box 10, Marianna, Fla.

Personnel Ads

WANTED—One first class repairman and one first class linterman. Permanent position for the right man.—H. L. Morsbach, Western Cottonoil Co., Richmond, Texas.

Power Units and Miscellaneous

FOR SALE—One rebuilt 8" x 9" four cyl. Twin City engine. Sales and service on all sizes of Twin City engines.—Fort Worth Machinery Co., 1123 East Berry. Fort Worth, Texas.

ALL STEEL BUILDINGS for cotton industry—warehouses, cottonseed houses and gin buildings.—Marvin R Mitchell Construction Co., 1220 Rock Island, Dallas, Texas. Phone C-5615.

FOR SALE CHEAP—Two 120 h.p. F/M diesel engines; one 14 x 15 Skinner steam engine; five Continental XXX cleaner-feeders with 3 cylinder after cleaner. Address—Muskogee Cotton Oil Company, Cotton & Gin Department, P. O. Box 1567, Telephone 8118, Muskogee, Okla.

FOR SALE—One Farrar-Theft 72 h.p. self contained boiler. Practically new. Complete with steam gauges, water columns, low water cut-off, two steam outlet valves, slow opening blow out valves, double pop-off valves and Enterprise rotary oil burners, all complete, $2500.00 f.o.b., Tampa, Fla.—Box 10, Marianna, Fla.

FOR SALE—Smoke stacks: one 110 feet ring constructed about 8' in dia. stands without guy lines, another stack 33 feet high, 3' at base, 2' at top also ring type stack.—Harvey Lumber Co., Box 219, Rt. 2, Bastrop, Texas. Phone 922-W1.

Foster D. Snell to Build At Bainbridge, N. Y.

Dr. Foster Dee Snell, president of the research and engineering firm of Foster D. Snell, Inc., New York, has announced the letting of contracts for the first unit of their laboratories in Bainbridge, N. Y. Construction will be of concrete and brick on approximately one acre acquired for the purpose. The present structure is a single wing of a structure providing for four wings with extensions. This first unit will be occupied by their Supplee division conducting vitamin work and supplying animals to other laboratories.

According to Dr. Snell, the project does not envisage any change at present in their activities in New York. It does provide for future expansion and in particular for the carrying on of long-term projects in a rural area where living costs for personnel are substantially lower than in the large cities. When conditions require more space, separate departments can be transferred from New York to the new location to relieve congestion in their present building at 29 W. 15th Street, in New York. It appears probable that the next unit to be constructed will be either a drafting room for their engineering department or a pilot plant to release the area used in New York at present for that purpose.

Pakistan Flax Production

Pakistan's production of flaxseed in 1950 has been estimated officially at 520,000 bushels, according to the American Embassy, Karachi. Harvested usually in April, the crop this year produced over eight percent more flaxseed than in 1949 when the estimated production was 480,000 bushels.

The Pakistan acreage in flaxseed in the crop year 1949-50 was 80,000, according to official estimates, an increase of about eight percent from the 74,000 acres in the previous crop year. In East Bengal acreage was up nearly nine percent. This increase is attributed to high prices of oil and oilseeds and favorable weather at the time of planting.

• Pecans are grown in practically every county in Georgia. The average annual production for this crop from 1942 through 1946 was 27,000,000 pounds.

New Product:

Screw Conveyor Box Cover Clamp and "U" Edging

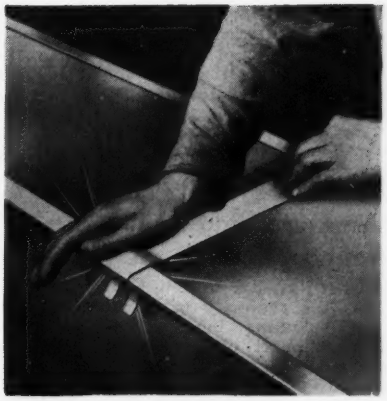
The time factor of removing bolts and covers from Screw Conveyor Boxes has been drastically reduced with the introduction of Screw Conveyor Corporation's "U" Edging to fit over the cover

Simply push on edging . . .

and box flange and a clamp which snaps on about every five feet to hold the cover and edging down tight.

This forms a dust-tight seal described by the manufacturer as being much superior to bolting, and likewise eliminates the time spent formerly removing hundreds of nuts and bolts when conveyor boxes were cleaned or fumigated.

The "U" Edging is made to fit all



. . . snap clamps into place.

Screw Conveyor Boxes and so are the clamps. No wrenches needed — simply push on edging, snap clamps into place, and the job is done. "Simple—foolproof—economical," say the manufacturers.

Spring steel is used for the clamps and they retain their resiliency indefinitely.

Those who want to have their old conveyor boxes equipped with this new development, write for "Tite-Seal" cover clamp data direct to Screw Conveyor Corporation, Hammond, Ind. All new Screw Conveyor Boxes come equipped with "Tite-Seal" clamps and "U" Edging.

• Records of the National Safety Council show that about 17,000 farm lives are lost by accident each year and over 1,650,000 farm people are injured.

1949 Tung Crop Was Record 88,000 Tons

United States tung nut production in 1949 amounted to a record-breaking 88,000 tons, USDA has announced, with almost half of that being produced in Mississippi.

Louisiana's estimated production of 26,000 tons was far below Mississippi's 43,600-ton estimated crop, although Louisiana produced almost 30 percent of the national total.

Most of the 1949 crop was crushed on a custom basis, with oil being stored at mills subject to the producers' orders to sell. More than half the 1949-crop oil was still unsold by May 25, 1950.

Although final estimate of the season-average price for the 1949 crop has not been made, sales to date in Mississippi have brought that state's growers an average price of about $64 per ton of air-dried nuts in the hull. The preliminary average price estimate for the U.S. is $62.10 per ton.

India's Flaxseed Crop Is Down From 1949

India's 1949-50 flaxseed crop amounted to 17,000,000 bushels from 3,781,000 acres, according to the final official estimates. This is a production decrease of four percent and an acreage decrease of two percent from 1948-49.

The reductions are reported to have occurred mainly in Bihar as a result of unfavorable weather throughout the harvest season.

PHELPS PNEUMATIC UNLOADER

equipped with

NEW GRAVITY DISCHARGE

Designed for unloading peanuts, soy beans, grains, tung nuts and castor beans without breakage; it also handles cottonseed perfectly. It requires only 1/3 h.p. to operate, a considerable saving in power over the standard screw type discharge — power that can be used to increase unloading capacity.

HUBERT PHELPS MACHINERY CO.

LITTLE ROCK, ARK. PHONE 2-1314 P. O. BOX 1093

July U.S. Peanut Milling Hits Record Low

Millings of farmers' stock peanuts during July were smaller than for any month since the inception of the Peanut Stocks and Processing Report in August 1938, USDA's Bureau of Agricultural Economics has reported. A total of 32 million pounds of farmers' stock peanuts were milled (cleaned, shelled or crushed) during July, which compares with 56 million pounds milled during June and 116 million pounds during July 1949.

The total supply of peanuts (farmers' stock equivalent basis) held in off-farm positions at the end of July amounted to 186 million pounds. This compares with holdings of 252 million pounds on June 30 and 199 million pounds at the end of July last year and is the lowest July 31 supply since 1939. Stocks of cleaned goods and shelled edible grade peanuts were larger at the close of July than a year ago, although holdings of farmers' stock peanuts were 30 percent smaller than on July 31, 1949, and the smallest end-of-July holdings of record.

Total disappearance of shelled peanuts during this season through July 31 amounted to 998 million pounds. This compares with a disappearance of 1,236 million pounds through July 31 last year. The disappearance of edible grade shelled peanuts thus far this season totaled 573 million pounds, compared with 794 million pounds to July 31, 1949. This includes peanuts for export as well as for domestic use.

The reported domestic consumption of shelled edible peanuts during the 11-month period Sep. 1, 1949, through July 31, 1950, totaled 454 million pounds, compared with 442 million pounds reported used during the comparable period last season. More peanuts have been reported used in peanut candy and miscellaneous products this season than last, but fewer were reported used in salting and in making peanut butter.

Work Clothing Industry to Support Council Program

The National Cotton Council reports that the majority of members of the work clothing industry have pledged their support of the cotton industry's national work clothes promotion scheduled for September and October.

Recognizing the sales value of the Council's advertising campaign in transit systems of over 500 markets, manufacturers are ordering thousands of reprints of the colorful card for distribution to their dealers, according to the Council. The reprints will be used as window strips and for interior display.

Work clothes officials were especially pleased with the 16-page retail work book produced by the Council for use by retailers everywhere who sell work clothing. The book is packed with ideas for display in windows and interiors, fresh copy themes and selling sentences, and suggested advertising layouts. Experts in the field of work clothes promotion studied the needs of the work clothing retailer, both large and small, and the practicability of the book reflects this attention to detail. Thousands of copies will be in the hands of retailers prior to September.

The series of conferences between Council representatives and manufacturers resulted in orders for thousands of the 11 x 14 inch mounted posters produced by the Council. This display piece in three colors will be used for both window and interior display. The National Cotton Council is making this poster available to manufacturers at cost. The car card reprint and the retail plan book are offered free of charge.

Philippine Copra Exports Highest Since 1948

Copra exports of 67,017 long tons from the Philippine Republic during July exceeded all previous monthly shipments since January 1948, when 84,950 tons were reported.

Destinations of July exports, by quantities, were as follows: United States—48,012 tons (Pacific—41,407; Atlantic—3,805; Gulf — 2,800); Belgium — 4,100; Italy—5,050; Netherlands—1,000; Norway—2,000; Switzerland—500; Japan—4,155; Syria—500; South Africa—200; Formosa—300; and Israel—1,200.

Coconut oil shipments of 5,945 tons were the highest this year. The U.S. took 5,587 tons and South Africa 358.

January - July exports amounted to 297,100 tons of copra (increase of about three percent over the seven-month shipments of 1949) and 28,424 tons of coconut oil (a decrease of 19 percent) or a combined total of 342,218 tons, copra equivalent.

Mr. Ginner—

Are Your Payroll Records Up to Date?

The Wage and Hour Regulations for cotton ginners have recently been changed, and there are definite requirements that must be met in the keeping of records on your employees.

We have a Payroll Book (Form 85-A) which meets these requirements in all respects. It has been fully approved by the Regional Office, Wage and Hour Division, Dallas.

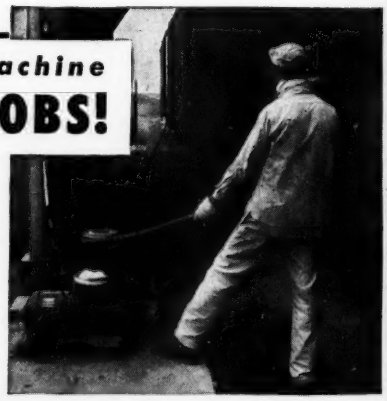
Price: $1.50 per book, plus postage

THE COTTON GIN AND OIL MILL PRESS

3116 Commerce P. O. Box 444 Dallas 1, Texas

Little Machine

BIG JOBS!



Stationary or portable types, 5 or 10 hp. Pulls 5000 or 10,000 lbs., 45 ft. per minute.

Speed Loading - - Unloading of Cars with **LINK-BELT ELECTRIC CAR SPOTTER**

Save time, money and manpower with the Link-Belt Car Spotter that easily does such back-breaking jobs as spotting cars, opening grain doors, warping barges, bending pipe, handling materials. Often repays its cost in saving demurrage.

LINK-BELT COMPANY 11,570

Atlanta, Dallas 1, New Orleans 12, St. Louis 1, Charlotte 2, N. C., Baltimore 18, Birmingham 3, Houston 1, Jacksonville 2, Washington 1, Wilmington 43, Del.

SEND NOW for Book No. 1992-A

You PAY FOR THE ACCIDENT

(THIS ACCIDENT ANALYSIS was prepared by the Safety Engineering Department of the Texas Employers' Insurance Association for the benefit of the cottonseed oil milling industry. Appearing exclusively in The Cotton Gin and Oil Mill Press, it represents a cooperative effort between this publication and the insurance carrier to explain the "why" and "how" of 1,843 accidents reported by Texas oil mills. These accidents resulted in compensation and medical cost of $284,833.16.)

HAVE YOU ever picked up your newspaper and read something like this: "Man Loses Life in Freak Accident"? Such a heading introduced a story concerning a young cottonseed oil mill worker who slipped and fell into a screw conveyor. He lost his life. You might remember this young man. Back in April of 1945 when the sponsors of this accident analysis prepared a similar study for this same publication, the opening paragraph dealt with a World War II veteran who had been on the job only one day when a screw conveyor took his life, something the Japanese had been unable to do. Returned to civilian life because of war wounds, his life was ground away by senseless, unfeeling machinery.

The 1945 article stated: "The death of this veteran is such a heartfelt tragedy because of the contrasts drawn. Yet, thinking operators and managers will recognize that this tragedy is only one of many tragedies occurring and *recurring* within their industry group because of costly, needless and *preventable* accidents."

Now, five years later, recurring and preventable accidents are just as much in evidence. So is the seeming lack of effort on the part of some mill owners and supervisors to prevent them. Such apathy must be paid for and employers should bear in mind that *they* will eventually pay for today's accidents in the form of tomorrow's workmen's compensation insurance rates. Men in industry, any industry, cannot be maimed and killed without somebody paying a price.

It is only just, however, to state that many employers do a commendable job

CHART 1—Cottonseed Oil Mill Accidents, Classified by Type and by Agents of Injury.

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	MACHINERY						FALLS FROM HEIGHTS			
AGENTS OR MANNER OF INJURY	SCREW CONVEYORS	BELTS & PULLEYS	ALL SEED MOVING MACHINERY EXCEPT SCREW CONVEYORS	FORMERS	CAKE MILL MACHINERY	ALL OTHERS: APPROXIMATELY 35 MISC. UNITS; NONE OUTSTANDING	SCAFFORDS (7), RUNAWAYS (6), SUSPENDED PLATFORMS (3), ROOFS(2), TOWER (1)	LADDERS: FELL FROM (13): LADDER FELL OR SLIPPED (11), RUNG BROKE(1)	TRUCKS	ALL OTHERS: MACHINES, DOCKS, STAIRS, ETC.
NUMBER & COST	48 $60,224.09	114 $49,517.80	28 $10,172.37	31 $5,804.04	15 $5,183.27	101 $15,592.45	19 $13,288.41	25 $9,772.83	6 $4,653.49	31 $2,064.07
NO. & PERCENT OF TOTAL NO.	337 - 18.3 %						81 - 4.4 %			
COST & PERCENT OF TOTAL COST	$148,494.02 - 51.4 %						$29,778.80 - 10.5 %			
AVERAGE COST	$434.70						$367.63			

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	STRUCK BY OBJECTS (NOTE: These agents of injury were mostly being handled. They toppled over, slid, swung, rolled, etc.)							OVEREXERTIONS	ELECTRIC SHOCK/BURNS
AGENTS OR MANNER OF INJURY	SHAFTS, CONVEYOR SECTIONS, SAW CYLINDERS, FORMERS, OTHER MACHINES OR MECHANICAL UNITS	LINTER BALES	SACKED MATERIAL ONLY	SLABS CAKE ONLY	LUMBER, IRON, DRUMS, PIPE, BOXES, ETC.	HAND TRUCKS; ALSO TRAILER TONGUE, MOTOR TRUCK WHEEL	PRESS DOORS	ALL OTHERS: CHAINS, CABLES, BOOMERS, LEVERS, HOIST	MOSTLY MUSCULAR INJURIES FROM LIFTING; ALSO PULLING, PUSHING VARIOUS EQUIPMENT & OBJECTS	TOUCHED WIRES - 4, SWITCH BOX SHORTED - 3
NUMBER & COST	28 $8,111.62	19 $5,529.36	16 $3,457.57	20 $2,640.84	18 $1,534.10	23 $1,483.18	17 $1,378.57	33 $893.33	203 $22,138.69	7 $12,871.00
NO. & PERCENT OF TOTAL NO.	174 - 9.4 %								203 - 11.0 %	7 - 0.3 %
COST & PERCENT OF TOTAL COST	$25,008.57 - 8.8 %								$22,138.69 - 7.8 %	$12,871.00 - 4.5 %
AVERAGE COST	$143.72								$109.05	$1,838.71

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	FALLING OBJECTS						STRIKING AGAINST	FALLS ON SAME LEVEL	HAND TOOLS	
AGENTS OR MANNER OF INJURY	STACKS & PILES: SACKED MATERIAL, BALES, ETC.	PARTS, TOOLS, ODD OBJECTS PLACED ON & FALLING FROM MACHINES	PLATFORMS, SCAFFOLDS: TOOLS, BOARDS, IRON, ETC.	DROPPED ON SELF: MISC. OBJECTS	OBJECTS DROPPED BY CO-WORKERS	HAND TRUCKS, TRUCKS, R.R. CARS: BALES, SACKED MATERIAL, ETC.	WIRE, TIN, GLASS, SPLINTERS, STEPPING ON NAILS, ETC.	FELL BY SLIPPING, TRIPPING, ETC. ON SEED, WET FLOORS, MISC. OBJECTS. ALSO UNEXPLAINED LOSS OF BALANCE	ORDER OF FREQUENCY: FORKS, WRENCHES, HAMMERS, HAND HOOKS, CROWBARS, NEEDLES	SHOVELS, SAWS, CAKE KNIVES, ETC.
NUMBER & COST	11 $4,916.42	13 $1,481.86	7 $846.27	24 $472.29	6 $456.81	16 $410.28	289 $7,239.62	90 $6,232.34	115 $3,749.14	39 $935.91
NO. & PERCENT OF TOTAL NO.	77 - 4.1 %						289 - 15.7 %	90 - 4.9 %	154 - 8.3 %	
COST & PERCENT OF TOTAL COST	$8,585.93 - 3.0 %						$7,239.62 - 2.5 %	$6,232.34 - 2.2 %	$4,685.05 - 1.6 %	
AVERAGE COST	$111.50						$25.05	$69.24	$30.42	

TYPE OF ACCIDENT	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	BURNS (EXCLUDING ELECTRICITY)				FLYING OBJECTS			ALL OTHERS	TOTAL
AGENTS OR MANNER OF INJURY	MISC. OBJECTS BEING HANDLED: LIFTING, STACKING, ETC., MOSTLY HAND INJURIES (66)	FIRE FROM: TORCHES, EXPLODING GASOLINE, CLEANING FLUIDS, ETC.	WELDING FLASH BURNS OF EYES ONLY	HOT OBJECTS: STEAM PIPES, HEATERS, BOILERS, ETC. ALSO CAKE & MEAL	MISC.- STEAM, HOT WATER & OIL, SUNBURN	STEEL PARTICLES: DRILLING, GRINDING, HAMMERING, CHIPPING, ETC.	PARTICLES CAKE, MEAL, SAWDUST, HULLS, DIRT, ETC.	MISC. - GLASS, VALVE CAP, CONCRETE, STICK, ETC.	HARMFULL SUBSTANCES, VEHICLES, SLIPS, MISC.	
NUMBER & COST	78 $4,382.18	13 $1,242.82	14 $1,149.19	25 $867.96	11 $166.75	17 $1,476.37	175 $1,156.42	9 $234.27	89 $11,173.18	1843 $284,883.16
NO. & PERCENT OF TOTAL NO.	78 - 4.4 %	63 - 3.4 %				201 - 11.0 %			89 - 4.8 %	1843 - 100 %
COST & PERCENT OF TOTAL COST	$4,382.18 - 1.5 %	$3,426.72 - 1.2 %				$2,867.08 - 1.0 %			$11,173.18 - 4.0 %	$284,883.16 - 100 %
AVERAGE COST	$56.18	$54.39				$142.63			$125.54	$154.57

750

BASED UPON CONCERNS CARRIED BY TEXAS EMPLOYERS' INSURANCE ASSOCIATION DURING A FIVE-YEAR PERIOD

CHART 2—Accident Causes and Costs Prepared for the Cottonseed Oil Mill Industry.

TYPE ACCIDENT	PART OF BODY INJURED							TOTAL
	EYE	HEAD	ARM - HAND	TRUNK	LEG	FOOT	GENERAL	
MACHINERY		8 $ 112.00	272 $77,372.49	8 $ 1,416.09	10 $13,730.63	18 $ 23,373.23	19 2F $ 30,489.58	337 2F $146,494.02
FALLS FROM HEIGHTS		4 980.35	12 5,006.68	16 8,274.37	24 2,801.46	4 759.10	21 1F 11,976.84	81 1F 29,778.80
STRUCK BY OBJECTS	2 $ 20.40	16 982.60	55 2,733.66	36 7,729.96	31 6,920.02	27 1,891.32	7 4,730.61	176 25,008.57
OVEREXERTIONS			19 307.62	188 20,928.96	2 149.50		14 752.61	203 22,138.69
ELECTRIC SHOCK/BURNS			3 1,229.05	1 4,106.20			3 1F 7,535.75	7 1F 12,871.00
FALLING OBJECTS		8 79.80	7 1,327.31	6 4,650.32	11 242.75	42 2,247.75	3 38.00	77 8,585.93
STRIKING AGAINST	2 10.50	13 174.42	172 3,562.36	12 544.14	40 1,522.68	46 1,311.19	4 84.33	289 7,239.62
FALLS ON SAME LEVEL		8 328.60	21 682.93	33 4,128.88	19 728.17		9 363.76	90 6,232.34
HAND TOOLS	2 31.00	14 368.85	84 1,335.82	18 1,065.45	19 361.16	13 118.63	4 504.14	154 4,685.05
CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN		2 281.86	66 3,928.84	4 96.70		4 74.78		78 4,382.18
BURNS [Excluding Electricity]	19 1,174.44	2 29.25	23 1,091.74	6 25.25	2 70.01	2 12.00	9 1,024.03	63 3,426.72
FLYING OBJECTS	170 2,107.85	13 153.78	10 436.62	3 133.78	2 22.50	1 2.75	2 10.00	201 2,867.06
HARMFUL SUBSTANCES	13 229.28	2 10.75	6 994.05				4 466.75	25 1,700.83
VEHICLES		1 8.75		4 110.00	4 1,288.00			9 1,406.75
SLIPS			1 5.00	14 452.47	13 406.78		1 59.15	29 924.00
MISCELLANEOUS		3 1,813.55	8 392.27	2 144.75	2 4.50		11 1F 4,786.53	26 1F 7,141.60
TOTAL	208 $3,573.27	95 $5,304.54	761 $100,436.44	331 $54,707.32	179 $28,248.16	158 $29,790.75	111 5F $62,822.68	1843 5F $284,883.16

NOTE
Number Accidents- 00 F ---means FATAL
Accident Cost---- $1000.00

of accident prevention within their own organizations because they realize that when they protect the worker against accident hazards they also protect their interests as well. These are the thinking employers who take an industry-wide view of accident problems and cooperate with other operators to eliminate hazards. Unfortunately, however, many employers have only a dim picture of their industry's accident causes other than those most obviously connected with a particular accident.

This analysis is an attempt to "put the finger" on the principal causes of accidents in the cottonseed oil milling industry with the hope that operators will be encouraged to analyze their own operations for similar hazards. The accompanying charts were prepared to accomplish this purpose without subjecting the reader to a lengthy, statistical discussion.

Chart No. 1 explains the types of accidents and the major contributing factors.

Chart No. 2 breaks down the accident types as to the part of the body injured.

CHART 3—These Severe Injuries Accounted for 18.0% of the Accident Number and 88.7% of the Accident Cost.

TYPE INJURY	PART OF BODY INJURED							TOTAL
	EYE	HEAD	ARM - HAND	TRUNK	LEG	FOOT	GENERAL	
FRACTURES		1 $ 572.97	70 $32,004.94	19 $13,477.48	10 $ 8,483.35	17 $ 2,546.85	6 2F $17,963.46	123 2F $ 75,049.05
AMPUTATIONS			32 20,753.27		4 13,806.93	4 13,751.44		40 48,311.64
SPRAINS & STRAINS			4 655.55	47 24,902.83	5 660.75	3 485.40	2 603.91	61 27,288.44
MANGLING			7 10,483.56			8 10,743.14		15 21,226.70
CUTS, PUNCTURES, LACERATIONS	1 $ 770.00	5 1,022.90	32 5,763.15	9 2,506.89	11 2,052.76	10 1,404.06	5 820.23	73 14,339.99
ELECTRIC SHOCK/BURNS			1 1,220.30	1 4,106.20			2 1F 7,520.75	4 1F 12,847.25
FRACTURE & AMPUTATION							1 1F 9,050.00	1 1F 9,050.00
INTERNAL				6 4,469.07				6 4,469.07
SUFFOCATION							1 1F 4,444.45	1 1F 4,444.45
BURNS - Excluding Electricity	1 1,070.94		2 547.35				3 1,061.39	6 2,679.68
TOTAL	2 $1,840.94	6 $1,595.87	148 $71,428.12	82 $49,462.47	30 $25,003.79	42 $28,910.89	20 5F $41,464.19	330 5F $219,706.27

NOTE:
"F" Means FATALITY

Chart No. 3 is a compilation of those injuries described by accident and medical reports as being serious.

Five of the accident victims in this study lost their lives. Two of these were trapped by belts and pulleys, one while applying belt dressing, the other when he attempted for the third time to put a belt on a pulley moving at 370 rpm. A fall from a ladder, a switchbox short-circuit, and a seed cave-in brought death to the remaining three men.

At least four of these men met their fate for the same basic reason which brought injury to most of the men in this study: dangerous employee work practices. This in turn indicated a lack of safety training in the avoidance of hazards peculiar to the individual's job and an equal lack of supervision which could not or did not produce this training.

The man or the men capable of owning and operating a cottonseed oil mill know the accident hazards their employees face and in all likelihood these men are equally capable of eliminating or minimizing these hazards. In addition, they have recourse to the services of their insurance company's safety engineer, a man trained to think and act in the cause of accident prevention. He is *always* ready to cooperate with the employer in planning and putting into action a practical, effective safety program. But he is no man of magic. He must have management's interest as well as management's support and backing to twist the rising line of accident frequency downward.

Arkansas Ginners Attend School at Newport

Approximately 70 gin operators, farmers and gin manufacturing representatives attended a gin school held Aug. 16 in the Parish House at the Newport, Ark., Episcopal Church. The school was sponsored by the Jackson County Farm Bureau and The Southern Cotton Oil Co. mill at Newport.

S. C. Mack, president of the Arkansas-Missouri Ginners' Association, opened the meeting by stressing the importance of ginners using every opportunity to train their gin operators.

W. A. McCartney made a few remarks as a representative from the county farm organization.

Harry Beasley, USDA extension ginning specialist, Little Rock, discussed drying procedures and use of drying and cleaning machinery.

C. J. Bobbitt, manager of the local Federal Compress, R. E. Mabry, representative of the National Cotton Council, and Ed Daugherty, manager of the Newport Southern Cotton Oil Co., each made contributions to the meeting.

At noon a lunch was served by the ladies of the Episcopal Church which was provided by The Southern Cotton Oil Co. force.

Representatives of The Murray Co. of Texas, Continental Gin Co., Gullet Gin Co. and John E. Mitchell Co. gave suggestions on how to prevent breakdowns and provide more efficient gin operations.

The meeting was presided over by the local county agent, W. B. Denton.

• Young chickens raised on the nation's farms this year are estimated at 670,275,000—10 percent less than was raised in 1949 and 14 percent less than the 1939-48 average.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

Supplies • Markets • Prices

These reports were prepared by A. B. Cox, Professor of Cotton Marketing, School of Business Administration, The University of Texas, Austin.

MEAL AND HULLS

■ Agricultural production is seasonal. Major adjustments in supplies and prices also tend to be seasonal. The production and prices of cottonseed and cottonseed products are no exception to the rule.

It is highly important to both producers and consumers of these products to know when these adjustments take place and the causes and extent of reasonable price adjustments.

The major annual adjustments in supplies of cottonseed cake and meal and hulls as market forces take place in July and August of each year and are the result of the government's estimate of acreage in cultivation in cotton published July 8 and the first government estimate of cotton production published Aug. 8, unless these dates are holidays, then on the ninth.

Last year the indicated supply of cottonseed cake and meal at this time was 2,507,000 tons. Cottonseed cake or meal production during 1950 will be approximately 1,700,000. Calculated on the government estimate of cotton production of 10,308,000 bales of cotton plus a carryover of an estimated 300,000 tons of cottonseed cake and meal, from all sources, gives an indicated total supply of cottonseed meal and cake for the crop year Aug. 1, 1950, to July 31, 1951, of 2,000,000 tons, or a decrease of over 21 percent. The supply for Texas and the Southwest promises to be reduced an even greater percent, possibly as much as 40 percent. This is due to the fact that estimated cotton production in Texas and Oklahoma is down about 50 percent.

The drastic changes in the South's most important concentrated feed supply and the advancing price situation have created serious problems for feeders and cottonseed products users in relation to commercial values. Cottonseed cake or meal is a raw material which derives its value from the products to be made from it. The dominant use is as a feed and the major products produced are milk and beef.

In terms of total feed requirements, it requires the equivalent of approximately three pounds of cottonseed meal and four pounds of hulls, plus green pasture and salt, to produce a gallon of milk. Normally, meal and hull costs account for about 35 percent of the cost of producing milk sold wholesale by farmers. On July 15 Texas farmers were receiving $4.75 a hundred wholesale for milk or nearly 41 cents a gallon. This means that they should pay not to exceed about 14 cents for three pounds of meal and four pounds of hulls or their equivalents.

If the above prices of milk and the ratios are approximately correct, the milk producer can afford to pay approximately $3.68 a hundred for cottonseed meal to produce milk to sell at $4.75 a hundred wholesale.

Should cottonseed meal prices advance substantially, as the prospective supply seems to warrant, dairymen will be compelled to raise the price of milk.

OIL

■ Cottonseed oil prices have advanced faster and further than most products during the past five weeks, or from about 13.5 cents a pound on July 7 to over 19 cents on Aug. 8. Why this great advance?

As is customary, some government officials have accused speculators, but the facts are that prospective changes in measurable supply and demand factors which came to light during July and the first part of August are capable of explaining all of the advance. The prospective reduction in supply of cottonseed oil for 1950-51 crop year is about 35 percent below that for last year.

A good commodity marketing system must respond quickly to important changes in supply and demand conditions if the farmers are to reap any benefits. Prices of cottonseed sold by farmers are based on prices of products received by cottonseed crushers.

The actual major cause of the advance in the price of cottonseed oil was the government's drastic program of reducing cotton production, presumably to raise the price of cotton and cotton-

(Continued on Page 42)

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Defoliating Cotton

(Continued from Page 16)

cated successful defoliation was relatively simple but later investigations there and at experiment stations in California, Texas and Oklahoma soon showed there were numerous problems. This led researchers to coordinate their work on a regional basis and pool their findings each year at a Beltwide defoliation conference. The conference report, summarizing the results of research by federal, state and commercial defoliation workers, provides a valuable guide for operations on the farm. The second report of progress, based on accomplishments of the regional defoliation project in 1949, and compiled by cooperators in the work, has just been published by the National Cotton Council.

Cotton farmers will be interested especially in those sections of the booklet explaining the benefits of defoliation, factors limiting its efficiency, equipment for application, and how to use the various defoliants in different areas of the Cotton Belt.

Benefits

Several of the benefits of defoliation are widely known. The report points out, however, that other advantages, such as insect control and improvement of the quality of cottonseed, have been underemphasized.

Defoliation is considered a necessity where mechanical pickers or strippers are used to harvest the crop, since it (1) removes the bulk of leaves that interfere with machine efficiency, (2) prevents green leaf stain in the lint, and (3) eliminates a source of dry leaf trash which is difficult to remove at the gin.

Rank cotton, particularly in wet seasons, is susceptible to boll rot and weather damage which causes fiber and seed deterioration. Rot, or "tight lock," prevents the boll from opening normally. If the fungi associated with disease is not checked, the fiber in the affected bolls will be practically worthless. Removal of leaves speeds up drying by allowing sunlight and air to get to all parts of the cotton plant, thus greatly reducing the boll rot hazard.

A little heralded benefit of defoliation is its value in late season insect control. When plants are shorn of leaves, boll weevils leave almost immediately. Damage to open cotton by heavy aphid population and late cotton leafworm infestations is lessened or prevented. Since "de-leafing" facilitates opening of the bolls, fiber may be harvested earlier and stalks destroyed, thus depriving hibernating insects of comfortable winter quarters.

Recent tests in Georgia indicate that defoliation assists materially in improving the quality of cottonseed. Germination averaged 16.9 percent higher in all strains of cotton tested and as high as 20 percent in some cases. Farmers are warned, however, that if defoliants are applied too early some of these benefits will be nullified, as evidenced through lower seed vitality and perhaps less oil content.

Many persons have believed that defoliation speeds up maturity of the cotton boll. In re-evaluating this theory the report points out that although more cotton will be open at the first picking where plants have dropped their leaves, this results from more rapid splitting, opening and fluffing out of mature bolls and not necessarily because of any shortening of the time it takes a young boll to mature.

In many instances greater speed in hand picking has been demonstrated in defoliated fields. This is true especially where cotton is dense, rank and matted across the rows, making it difficult for workers to move freely in the field.

Factors Limiting Efficiency

The condition of the plant and prevailing weather at the time of application are major factors limiting efficiency of the defoliation process, regardless of the defoliant used.

Best results have been obtained when (1) plants have become vegetatively dormant and reproductively mature, (2) the moisture content of the leaves is high, and (3) both temperature and humidity are high. Some defoliants are directly dependent upon dew for most efficient activation. Climatic conditions, too, influence activity of the cotton plant, a factor which must be considered.

Age of the leaves directly affects defoliation efficiency. Leaves that have matured usually can be removed easily, whereas it is much more difficult to rid the plant of leaves of the newer growth.

In most of the Cotton Belt, except in the irrigated areas of the far West, the plant normally reaches a point where all vegetative growth ceases or slows down. Unless there is a resumption of vegetative production, and when conditions otherwise are right, leaves will drop off easily if defoliants are applied within a few weeks after this "cut out" period. From 25 to 35 days after "cut out" appears to be the ideal time to defoliate.

The cotton plant inherently is a perennial and sheds its leaves naturally. After this, in the majority of cases, most varieties usually resume growth whenever nutrient supplies and weather are favorable to growth. When leaves are taken off during this period, growth usually is stimulated. Chemicals that will prevent this second growth and at the same time defoliate the mature leaves are not available, according to cooperators in the regional project.

To overcome this undesirable action, researchers recommend selection of adaptable varieties, certain fertilization and cultural practices, and application of defoliants at the proper time. For further advice on these problems cotton producers are advised to consult defoliation workers in their particular states.

Equipment for Application

With the introduction of new forms of dust defoliants and organic insecticides, scientists no longer are recommending use of the same machines for poisoning pests and for applying chemicals to rid the cotton plants of leaves. To obtain best results with defoliants, the machine should be adapted to the particular type of material which will be used. Large open fields may be covered swiftly and thoroughly with airplanes. Ground machinery of the proper type also will accomplish the same job satisfactorily. It is important to remember that each leaf must be covered no matter which chemical or application method is used.

Tractor damage to plants, particularly in large, rank cotton, may be eliminated through use of wheel shields which gently brush aside the limbs and prevent injury.

Area Guides

Conditions that influence choice of defoliants, rates and methods are more related to plant growth status and existing weather than they are to geographic location. Rainfall, humidity, temperatures and certain phases in cultural practices vary in the different areas, so average conditions within these sections have been used in developing the guides. The defoliation steering committee urges cotton farmers who are planning to use defoliants to supplement the following area guides with advice from their local agricultural authorities. These individuals are best able to provide information concerning the needs and benefits of defoliation in their particular areas, and to recommend the most applicable chemicals, rates and procedures.

Area 1—Southeastern and Mid-South States

This area includes all the cotton land of the Mississippi River Valley and all states to the east—Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Virginia.

Application should be made 25 days after cotton "cuts out" or when the youngest bolls expected to make cotton are not less than 25 days old.

Calcium cyanamide dust defoliant may be used wherever dews are adequate. Use 20 to 25 pounds per acre unless growth is excessively rank, plants are droughty or weather is very cool; then use not more than 35 pounds per acre.

Sprays for this area may be used in the absence of dews and at very low humidities. Following are recommendations for their use:

- **Ammonium thiocyanate** — For fully mature cotton only. Ten gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Potassium cyanate** — Five to eight pounds per acre in eight to 10 gallons of water.
- **Sodium monochloroacetate** — Four to six pounds per acre in four to six gallons of water.
- **Sodium chlorate with sodium pentaborate** — Five to six gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.

Area 2—Southwestern River Valleys

This includes the Texas Gulf, Black Belt and river valleys and the river valleys of southeastern Oklahoma. Climatic

Gin It Better in '50

■ The 4-Point Program for Better Ginning in 1950 makes sense because . . .

"It offers specific suggestions to ginners which will point the way to better grade cotton without fiber damage. This means more profits for farmers and finer cotton goods for consumers, thus improving cotton's competitive position."

—CLAUDE L. WELCH, Director, Division of Production and Marketing, National Cotton Council, Memphis, Tenn.

and other conditions in this area necessitate higher rates of defoliants than in Area 1.

Application should be made 25 days after cotton quits making or when the youngest bolls expected to make cotton are 25 days old.

Calcium cyanamide dust should be used only when plants are wet or when an adquate dew is forecast. Application of 30 to 40 pounds per acre is recommended with the higher rates for drought toughened plants.

Following are recommendations for sprays, which may be used in the absence of dews and at very low humidities:

- **Ammonium thiocyanate** — Ten gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Potassium cyanate** — Six to eight pounds per acre in sufficient water to cover.
- **Sodium chlorate with sodium pentaborate** — Six to seven gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Sodium monochloroacetate** — Five to seven gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.

Area 3—High Plains and Rolling Plains of Southwestern Oklahoma and Western Texas

Because of climatic and other conditions, rates in this area often are as high as anywhere in the Cotton Belt. Defoliants should be applied after the youngest bolls are 25 days old but at least two weeks before the first frost is expected.

Calcium cyanamide dust should be used only when adequate dews are present or expected. Application of 30 to 40 pounds per acre is recommended.

Sprays may be used in the absence of dews and at very low humidities. Recommendations for use of these sprays follow:

- **Ammonium thiocyanate** — Use only when the crop is fully mature, applying 10 gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Potassium cyanate** — Eight to 10 pounds per acre in eight to 10 gallons of water.
- **Sodium chlorate with sodium pentaborate**—Seven to eight gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Sodium monochloroacetate** — Eight to nine pounds per acre in eight to nine gallons of water.

Area 4—Western Irrigated Region

Area 4 includes cotton lands in California, Arizona, New Mexico and southwestern Texas.

Defoliants in this area usually are applied with reference to the last irrigation, with the aim of allowing as much time as possible for maturity of late bolls yet not delaying so long that drying up prevents efficient defoliation. On light and sandy soil the best time seems to be about 15 to 18 days after final irrigation. On heavier soils 21 to 30 days should be allowed before defoliation.

Some growers have let their crops mature for longer periods than stipulated above then have irrigated lightly just before application. This tends to improve defoliant efficiency but also promotes an abundance of second growth which may interfere with harvesting and stain lint if spindle cotton pickers are used.

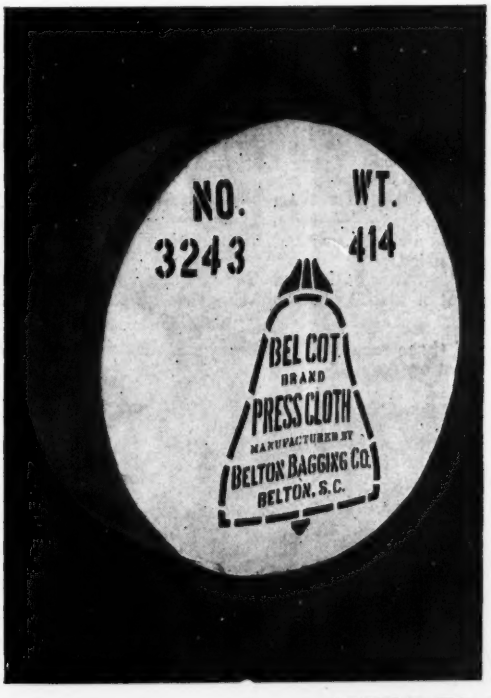
Calcium cyanamide dust may be used in this area when leaves are wet or when dews are predicted. Apply at the rate of 30 to 40 pounds per acre.

Monosodium cyanamide dust does not need dew but it should not be used when plants are extremely dry or when maximum humidities are very low (less than 40 percent relative humidity). Application of 35 to 45 pounds per acre is recommended.

Following are recommendations for sprays:

- **Ammonium thiocyanate**—May be used for fully mature cotton, at the rate of 10 gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Potassium cyanate** — Seven to 10 pounds per acre in seven to 10 gallons of water.
- **Sodium chlorate with sodium pentaborate**—Six to eight gallons of a pound-per-gallon solution.
- **Sodium monochloroacetate** — Six to eight pounds per acre in six to eight gallons of water.

• One animal unit (one horse, or one cow, or seven sheep, or 1400 pounds of hogs) produces in a year, in the form of manure, fertility which would cost $15 if purchased in a fertilizer bag.



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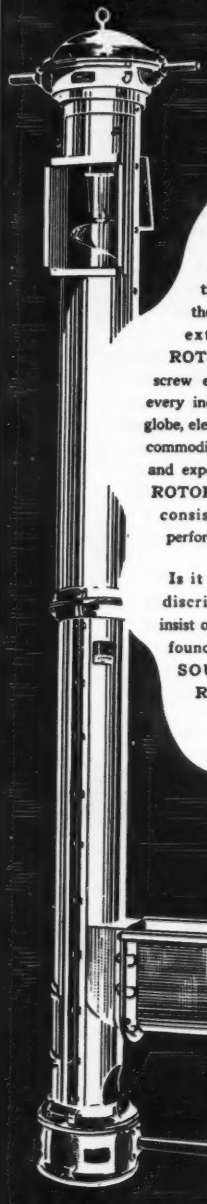

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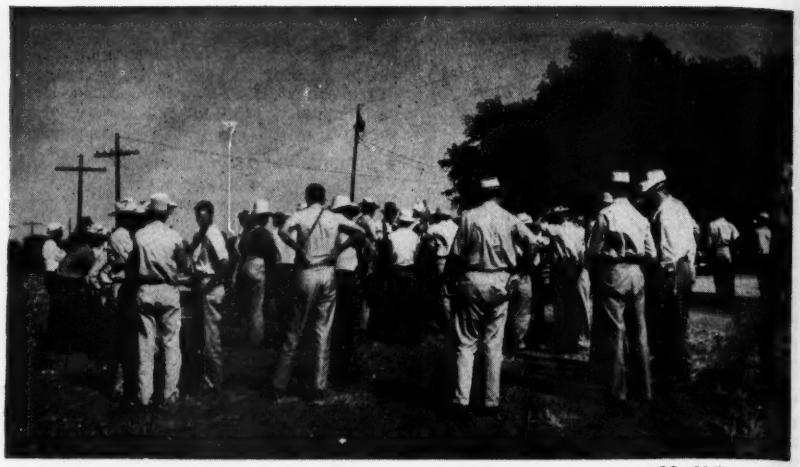


CG&OMPress Photo.

J. C. PATTERSON, McLennan County agent, on Aug. 25 conducted a cotton stalk destruction demonstration on the C. C. Stewart farm near Waco, Texas. Attendance, as this picture shows, was excellent. Farmers are discovering that early stalk destruction is the first step in the following year's insect control program.

• ***Farmers Reap BIG Dividends from***

EARLY STALK DESTRUCTION

■ RESULTS PROVE farmers can increase yields at lower cost—through better control of the boll weevil—when they destroy cotton stalks immediately after harvest. The practice is growing and it is paying off wherever it is followed.

IN ALL AREAS where the boll weevil is a menace to cotton, farmers can take a step this fall that will reduce next year's population of this everlasting enemy of cotton. That step is the early destruction of cotton stalks — cutting them and then plowing them under, *immediately following harvest.*

Farmers in the Rio Grande Valley and Coastal Bend areas of Texas are required by law to destroy stalks prior to a specified date. This cultural practice is the cheapest and most effective way to control the pink bollworm, but it also helps control other insects, notably the boll weevil.

In other sections of the state early cotton stalk destruction has also paid big dividends to farmers and this year the practice will be followed in many areas for the first time.

• **Waco Demonstration**—On Aug. 25 McLennan County Agent J. C. Patterson conducted the first cotton stalk destruction demonstration held this year in Central Texas. The demonstration took place on the C. C. Stewart farm near

SHOWN BELOW is one of three makes of stalk cutters that performed in the demonstration near Waco on Aug. 25.

CG&OMPress Photo.

Waco and was witnessed by a large turnout of farmers, many of whom will have stalk cutters running right behind the cotton pickers by the time this is in print.

• **Ewing Emphasizes EARLY Destruction**—K. P. Ewing, who is in charge of the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine station at Waco, has this to say about getting rid of cotton stalks:

■ **"Cotton growers throughout the state, where the boll weevil is a menace, should do everything possible to destroy cotton stalks early—the earlier the better. Early fall destruction of cotton stalks is one of the best and cheapest means of reducing damage from the boll weevil for the next season.**

"As soon as the cotton is picked, stalks should be destroyed immediately. Destruction of stalks before frost eliminates the food supply and breeding place for the weevils, and the longer the time between stalk destruction and frost, the greater the number of weevils that die of starvation."

• **Community and County Action Is Best**—And, Ewing says, "early destruction of stalks is worth while when practiced by individual growers on a single field or farm, but *it is far more effective when practiced on a community-wide or county-wide basis.* With the boll weevil so abundant and widespread in so many areas of Texas this year, the importance of early thorough stalk destruction by individuals and by communities *cannot be emphasized too much.*"

• **Many Areas Can Benefit**—Early stalk destruction can achieve excellent results wherever the boll weevil damages the cotton crop. USDA said recently:

"On many thousands of acres in Texas, cotton has been harvested and stalks have have been cut or plowed under. There are millions of acres within 200 miles of the Gulf Coast in Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, and Georgia where the cotton could be picked and the stalks destroyed by Sept. 1 if the growers fully realized the value of the practice.

"It would be well," USDA continued, "for those interested to emphasize the importance of early stalk destruction throughout the Gulf area. As cotton picking is completed elsewhere similar steps should be made to urge early stalk destruction."

In northern areas of the Belt where harvest cannot be completed before frost, stalks should be left standing until the first hard freeze; then they should be plowed under as deep as possible.

• **Ginners and Oil Millers Can Help**—Ginners and oil millers in many counties and communities are cooperating with county agents and other members of 7-Step Cotton committees in the movement to make early stalk destruction a standard practice in cotton production.

Where the practice is not followed ginners and oil millers are urged to help perfect organizations that will get this important job done. In most places equipment dealers are willing cooperators in making stalk cutters available for demonstrations. Where harvest is already underway there is no time to lose, for *the stalks should be destroyed at once, right behind the pickers.*

• **Rewards Are Great** — Ginners and crushers who take an active part in this vital phase of our cotton production program will be well repaid for their efforts. It is one of our very best means of reducing boll weevil damage to next year's crop.

Blaw-Knox Gets Contract For Plant in Ceylon

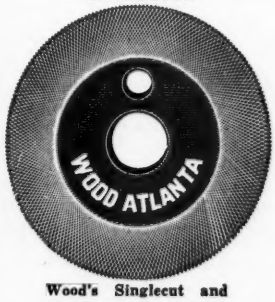
Chemical Plants Division of Blaw-Knox Co. has received a contract from the government of Ceylon to supply a modern fat-splitting plant to be installed in Colombo, Ceylon.

This plant will employ a continuous, high pressure process and give a splitting efficiency or yield above 98 percent, Blaw-Knox says. Using no catalysts and requiring a minimum of labor and utilities, it will be designed to produce fatty acids from coconut oil at the rate of 1,500 pounds per hour; it will also be used to upgrade low-cost fats and greases.

The project is part of an extensive program undertaken by Ceylon to modernize its production of fatty oil. In addition to fat splitting, it is to include solvent extraction plants, glycerin concentration, fatty acid distillation, refining and deodorizing edible oils, production of mixed animal feeds, lauryl alcohol manufacture and soap production.

• The total run-off from national forest land in 11 western states is estimated at 60 trillion gallons. That much water, if it could all be saved, would irrigate 46 million acres of crop land.

DOUBLECUT



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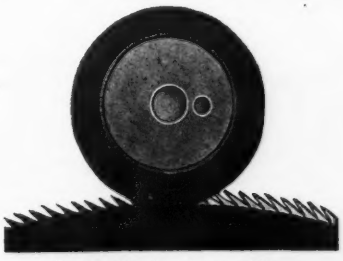

Duplex Gin Saw Rotary Side Files for No. 14-X, No. 28-X, and No. 33

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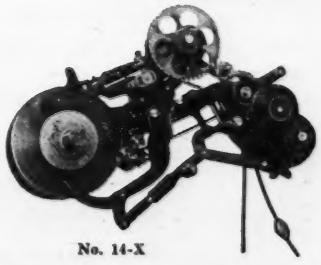

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To Aid War Effort—

Cotton Mobilization Committee Is Named

Appointment of a 21-member industry-wide Cotton Mobilization Committee to work with government officials in Washington in assuring maximum effectiveness of the raw cotton industry in the national defense program was announced last week by Harold A. Young, North Little Rock, Ark., president of the National Cotton Council.

The Cotton Mobilization Committee will consist of top industry leaders, including the three vice-presidents of the Cotton Council, one member of the Council's board of directors from each of the six branches of the industry, five members of the permanent advisory committee, the national presidents of cotton industry organizations and the president of the Council.

"Through this committee, cotton will be able to place the full resources of the industry behind whatever war effort becomes necessary," Young said. He stressed the fact that it would serve to aid government officials "in arriving at decisions through which the raw cotton industry can best serve the nation in the present critical war situation."

Simultaneously with his announcement of the committee appointments, Young said that the group would meet with the Council's board of directors at their fall meeting at Hotel Peabody in Memphis Sept. 15 and 16.

"At that time there will be a thorough discussion of national policy questions affecting cotton which have been raised by the Korean war," Young pointed out. "Members of the mobilization committee will go directly from Memphis to Washington for a series of conferences with a number of the highest administrative officials having to do with the nation's preparations for war."

The Council president recounted the important part which cotton played in the conduct of World War II. He cited the statement of then Quartermaster General E. B. Gregory that "were cotton suddenly stripped from our possession, not a single one of our fighting men could continue in action."

"The American cotton industry must be in a position to fulfill the needs of any war emergency situation," Young stated. "Through the work of this mobilization committee, the industry will keep itself in constant readiness to perform whatever responsibilities may fall to cotton in connection with the defense effort."

Members of the committee, headed by Young as chairman pro-tem, include:

Council vice-presidents—L. T. Barringer, Memphis; A. L. Durand, Hobart, Okla.; H. L. Wingate, Macon, Ga.

Council directors — Walter L. Randolph, producer, Montgomery, Ala.; Harry S. Baker, ginner, Fresno, Calif.; B. L. Anderson, warehouseman, Fort Worth, Texas; Burris C. Jackson, cotton merchant, Hillsboro, Texas; George A. Simmons, cottonseed crusher, Lubbock, Texas; Charles Hertwig, cotton spinner, Macon, Ga.

Advisory committee members—C. A. Cannon, spinner, Kannapolis, N. C.; Lamar Fleming, Jr., merchant, Houston, Texas; Gale Armstrong, producer, Roswell, N. M.; Harry Caldwell, producer, Greensboro, N. C.; Dr. C. R. Sayre, producer, Scott, Miss.

Heads of national cotton interest organizations — W. O. Fortenberry, National Cotton Ginners' Association, Lubbock; B. L. Mallory, National Cotton Compress and Cotton Warehouse Association, Memphis; Stark Taylor, American Cotton Shippers Association, Dallas; W. D. Lowe, National Cottonseed Products Association, Jackson, Miss.; George Swift, American Cotton Manufacturers Institute, Columbus, Ga.; and W. W. Sanson, American Cotton Cooperative Association, Memphis.

• The composition of milk varies only slightly during the lifetime of a cow; however, milk yields begin to decline after about the eighth year.

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Records to Be Kept by

GINNERS AND COTTON BUYERS

Under Acreage Control Regulations

The following was prepared by Horace Hayden, executive vice-president of the National Cotton Ginners' Association:

Without doubt many of you have attended meetings held by the County PMA Committee to acquaint you with the required records to be kept by both the cotton ginner and cotton buyer. You were probably furnished with detailed regulations which are rather voluminous.

If you do not have those detailed regulations you should obtain them from the County Committee. Briefly the records to be *kept by the ginner* are as follows:

For every bale ginned—

1. Date of ginning.
2. Name and mailing address of operator of farm on which cotton was produced and name of producer.
3. The county and state in which the cotton is grown.
4. The gin bale number, or mark on bale or tag identification.
5. Gross weight of bale.
6. Kind of bagging and ties used on bale sufficient to indicate tare.
7. All records must be kept at least until Dec. 31, 1952, to enable the PMA to verify the correctness of any record. If notified in writing to keep the records for a longer period, you will be required to do so.
8. Upon written request from the State PMA Committee, you shall make a report showing information from the above required records for any particular producer or farm operator, or for all the cotton ginned by you during a specified period of time. The responsibility for making the above reports rests on the ginner.
9. Penalty for failing to keep record or making report, or for making a false report—$500 for each offense, in addition to any other penalties they may assess under existing law.
10. You will keep records for full bales or for partial bales in about the same manner.

Many, if not all, cotton ginners are also cotton buyers. These regulations apply only to the first buyer, and do not apply to subsequent buyers:

1. Each producer will be furnished with a "marketing card" if all cotton produced by him is free of penalty.
2. Or, if producer owns some cotton from a previous crop, or for some other reason is not entitled to a "marketing card" for all his cotton, he may be issued by the County PMA Committee a "marketing certificate" for specified bales.
3. Buyer is required to actually inspect the "marketing card," or "marketing certificate" for every bale bought by him, and to keep a record of the number on the "marketing card," or information on the "marketing certificate."
4. If the producer cannot show you his "marketing card" or "marketing certificate," it is the responsibility of the first buyer to collect from the producer a penalty of 15½ cents per pound of net lint (take off the weight of the bagging and ties).
5. Not later than the end of the week following the week in which the cotton is bought and penalty collected, buyer must remit this penalty to the County Committee, using the forms furnished by the County Committee for this purpose.
6. If you buy cotton from a producer exhibiting a "marketing card" you should satisfy yourself that it is the cotton produced by that producer and that he is the actual owner of the "marketing card." Otherwise the buyer might be charged with being a party to a fraud on the Government.

Keep a good record of the card number.

7. If the producer furnishes to you a "marketing certificate" instead of a "marketing card," it will describe the cotton covered by this certificate and will be in original with two duplicates (Form MQ-91-Cotton). The original to be retained by the buyer. There is a form on this certificate to be filled out by the buyer. One of the copies to be mailed to the County Committee, one copy to be furnished to the producer.
8. **Buyers' Records:** Again the PMA say they do not require the buyer to keep his records in any particular manner, so long as they are kept. They will furnish you with a special form, MQ-100, if you wish, and we believe it might be an actual timesaver for you to keep a separate record on that form.
9. They do require the following record to be kept on each bale:
   a. Name and address of producer from whom cotton bought.
   b. Date purchased.
   c. Gin identification.
   d. Where cotton is bought in seed, the number of pounds of seed cotton,

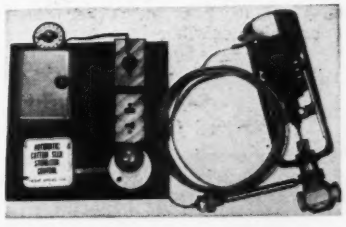
(Continued on next Page)

Hunter Goodrich Goes With Merrill Lynch

Hunter Goodrich has been appointed specialist in cash vegetable oils and meals in the commodity division of Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane, A. C. Beane, commodity division director, has announced.

Before going with Merrill Lynch, Goodrich was associated for 25 years with Archer-Daniels-Midland Co., most recently as manager of its plant in Edgewater, N. J.

• Combines will harvest 90 percent of the nation's wheat and 60 percent of the oats this year.



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New and Used Motors

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Records To Be Kept

(Continued from Page 41)

the known or estimated pounds of actual lint in seed cotton.
e. Number of actual pounds of lint in bale.
f. Penalty collected.
g. Serial number of marketing card or marketing certificate.
h. Keep this record available until Dec. 31, 1952, or longer if so notified by State PMA Committee.
i. All records to be available for inspection by PMA.
j. Be prepared to make a special report of above information on the cotton of any particular producer, or all purchases during any specified period.
k. Penatly for failure to keep report or to make requested reports, $500 for each offense plus any other amounts due under existing law.

A Challenge

(Continued from Page 14)

which offer promise for farm production and processing in cotton states, to supplement such present commercial oilseeds as cottonseed, soybeans, flaxseed and peanuts. We also actively cooperate with oilseed processing research, and investigations with a view of increasing the quality of our cottonseed feed products.

I hope that this outline, necessarily incomplete, has given you some idea of our varied activities and has suggested some of the opportunities that all of us have for rendering service to the producers of our raw materials and the users of our products. Your industry, as individuals and as an association, shares with us not only many common problems, but also a mutual responsibility of rendering ever increasing service to those who produce our raw material and those who use our feed products.

As I said in the beginning, we are competitors in one sense; but the real problem that all of us face with reference to feed products is that of helping the livestock producer do a better job. We can do this most effectively by working together on broad, constructive and aggressive programs of service.

There is a real opportunity for our organizations to work together—perhaps you can foresee the value in some future day of all oilseed protein producers working jointly in an educational program which would supply publications, advertisements and other material stressing *Protein*—while individual members do their own individual advertising of certain products and brands. I believe that such a development would add much strength and effectiveness to all of our individual efforts.

Whether this comes soon, or in the distant future, I do want to pledge to you all of the cooperation that we can give to your Association—and to urge you to help your Association officials in every way possible in building a strong, constructive program of activities that will help your own business, the user of your products and the nation as a whole. This is the great challenge. It is to you to answer what you will do about it.

Cottonseed Products

(Continued from Page 35)

seed. Since and to the extent that speculators assisted in carrying out the objectives of the program, right or wrong, they should be thanked and not condemned by it.

Vegetable oils have a wide range of uses and a broad international market. They are especially important in times of war. Being international in market demand, cottonseed oil responds 100 percent to inflation. Another fact of major importance is that accretions to the supply are largely seasonal and when the approximate size of seasonal production is known prices tend to adjust themselves to that supply for the whole year.

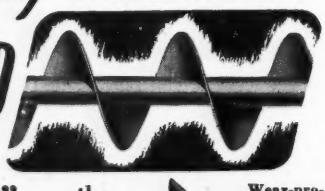
There have been some adjustments to anticipated price inflation due to the war and to rising demand through increased employment but it appears that these forces have not been fully discounted. This is due doubtless to the fear of roll-back and ceiling prices. A ceiling price on cottonseed oil equal to June prices on cottonseed oil would be most out of line with supply and demand conditions and prices of other products.

Prices of cottonseed to farmers can scarcely be expected to reflect the full value of cottonseed products before the uncertainties now in government policies are made clear.

LINTERS

■ The 1950 production of cotton linters will be approximately 1,368,208 bales compared to our 1949 production of

Perfectly Formed HELICOID SCREW CONVEYOR



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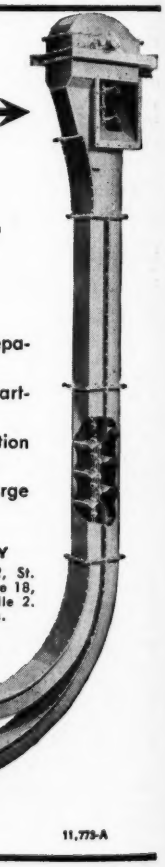

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- Operates slowly — moving material in compartments — no churning.
- Dust-tight operation and minimum degradation of material.
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1,961,309 bales (500 pounds net weight bales). The 1950 linters production is calculated on the government estimate of cotton production of 10,308,000 bales and this estimate plus a carryover of an estimated 813,522 bales shows a total supply for the crop year, Aug. 1, 1950, to July 31, 1951, of 2,181,730 bales of 500 pounds net weight. Last year's estimate of total supply of linters at this same date was 2,624,145 bales and this shows our 1950 estimate of total supply to be 17 percent below last year.

The war demand on linters has caused an increase in price for all grades of linters with the lower grades showing the biggest increase. No. 2 linters average price for the crop year 1949 was 10.09 cents for the Dallas area. Compared to the Aug. 8, 1950, price range there is an increase of 3.53 cents. The same comparison shows No. 7 linters with an increase of approximately 5.27 cents, or from 3.35 cents to 8.25 cents.

Delta Meeting Stresses

Soybean Quality as Most Vital Factor

Paul C. Hughes, field service director of the American Soybean Association, told over 400 Delta farmers Aug. 16 that 1950 would be the last year for large production of soybeans in the Mississippi Delta unless clean, dry beans were marketed from that area.

Speaking before a meeting sponsored by Delta Council, the Mississippi Farm Bureau and the Mississippi Extension Service in the courthouse in Indianola, Hughes said, "Mississippi is an 'if' state as far as soybeans are concerned." If the crop is harvested clean and dry and if adequate storage is supplied to handle from one-fourth to one-half of this year's vast harvest, the future for soybeans in the area looks very promising, he said. "Of course, price supports and acreage controls are other indeterminate 'if' factors," Hughes continued.

Hughes laid stress on the importance of exporting quality beans to retain foreign markets. "We must realize that beans we are now exporting are of a quality that our foreign markets do not want. This situation must be corrected or our vitally-needed foreign trade will be lost to Manchuria or other areas."

Fred Simpson, representing the Grain Inspection Division of PMA, presented a demonstration of soybean grading. He stressed the importance of properly removing the sample from the carload and explained various steps taken in obtaining a grading. Simpson offered the grain inspection facilities at Delta Experiment Station at Stoneville for the use of any who might wish to take advantage of it.

The Standard Commission Co. of Memphis was represented on the program by Dixon Jordan, who also urged the export of quality beans to retain overseas markets. Jordan said that the possible increase in freight rates for soybeans intended for export purposes did not affect the Delta area as yet but pointed out that it would in the future if excessive rates went into effect in adjacent areas.

Harry C. Smith, field engineer for the Massey-Harris Corp., Racine, Wis., told the audience that the most important thing in soybean harvesting is to "have your combine in perfect condition before putting it in the field."

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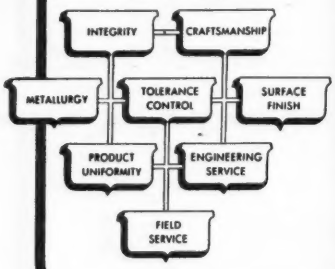

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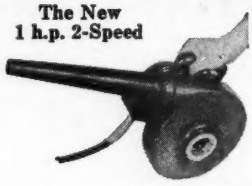

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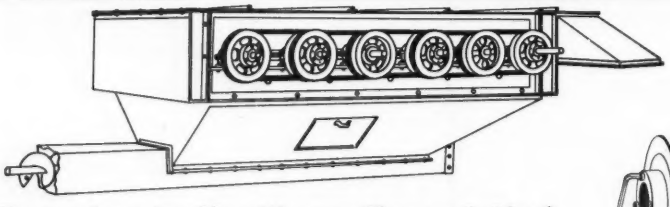

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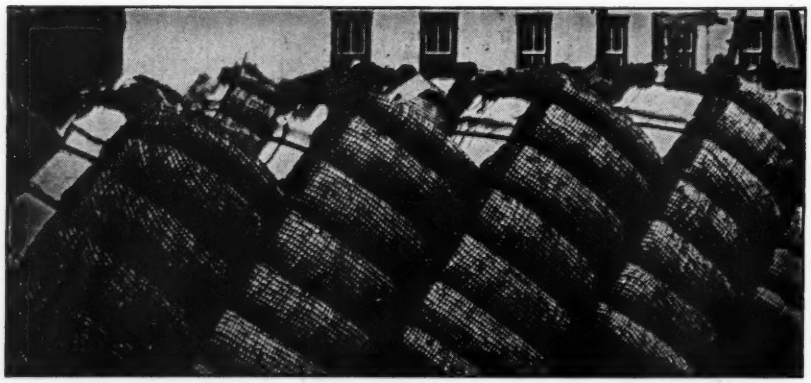
2708-18 Taylor St. Dallas 1, Texas

Patent Pending



Covered with Carolina's Standard 2-lb. Jute Bagging, cut of bales, above, is actual photograph of same before cutting sample holes.

Cotton so covered is subjected to less weather damage than either closely woven cotton, Burlap, or Sugar Bag Cloth due to open weave admitting sunlight and air, and looks better than either after sample holes are cut, and is unquestionably better for the purpose.

CAROLINA BAGGING COMPANY

Jno. S. King & Co.
Sales Agents
Memphis, Tennessee

Manufacturers and Importers
HENDERSON, NORTH CAROLINA

C. P. (Charlie) Guthrie
Sales Agent
Dallas, Texas

Laugh IT OFF

There was a salesman whose work often took him away for weeks at a time while his wife and little daughter remained at home. Often times when he returned his train would arrive at night and upon such occasions he would let himself into the house without waking the family.

One morning the little daughter arose quite early and went to the bathroom. In just a few minutes she ran back into her mother's bed chamber, shouting exhuberantly, "Oh, mother—wake up! Daddy's home—the seat's up."

• • •

A traveling man had a very pretty wife and took her on one of his trips. The porter looked the lady over and said, "You sho picked a good looker this time, Mr. Jones."

• • •

Popsap: How'd you get that cute little round mouth, honey?

Miss Sharp: From saying "no" to the other boys, darling!

• • •

A bride and groom reached their hotel room. The groom undressed and got in bed. The bride put on a combing jacket and combed her hair. Then she creamed her face, manicured her nails and put a drop of perfume behind each ear.

The groom watched this for a few minutes, then hopped out of bed and started rummaging through his suitcase.

"What are you doing, honey?" said the bride.

"Well, if this is going to be a formal affair," said the groom, "I thought I'd put on my spats."

• • •

Walking along a street in the local county seat, a man was attracted by frightened screams from a house. He ran in to investigate and found a frantic mother whose small boy had swallowed a quarter. Seizing the child by the heels, he held him up, gave him a few shakes and the coin dropped to the floor. The grateful mother was lost in admiration.

"You certainly knew how to get it out of him," she said. "Are you a lawyer?"

• • •

Show Girl: What do I owe you for examining my legs, doctor?

Doctor: Why, I don't know. What do the other doctors usually ask?

Show Girl: They usually ask for a date.

• • •

He: "Do you smoke?"
She: "No, I don't smoke."
He: "Do you drink?"
She: "No, I don't drink."
He: "Do you neck?"
She: " No, I don't neck."
He: "Well, then what do you do?"
She: "I tell lies."

• • •

Hotel Owner: Did you find any hotel towels in that man's suitcase?

Hotel Detective: No, but I found a chambermaid in his grip.

For Greater Safety

DISCOURAGE THE COMMON MATCH

■ THE NATIONAL Cotton Council points out that by carrying safety matches instead of the wooden "strike anywhere" type, workers harvesting the 1950 cotton crop can help prevent fires costing thousands of dollars.

■ WITH COTTON PICKING already in progress in some areas and farmers elsewhere making plans to begin harvesting this season's crop, the Council warns that "strike anywhere" or "kitchen" matches each year are responsible for many of the disastrous fires originating in cotton gins. For this reason a number of ginners this year are distributing books of safety matches to their customers.

■ MANY PICKERS often carry matches in their shirt pockets or behind their hatbands. These matches fall into picksacks while cotton is being gathered or they get into the wagon or truck when the sack is being emptied. Once in the load of seed cotton the match is on its way to the gin.

■ ONLY A BRIEF flare when the match strikes metal during the ginning process is sufficient to ignite the highly inflammable lint. The smoldering cotton then may pass undetected into the press box and be packed inside the bale. This is a "firepacked" bale.

■ "FIREPACKED" bales are particularly dangerous because there is no surface indication that cotton is burning inside. It is easily possible for such a bale to be stored in a warehouse stacked high with cotton. When the fire eventually eats its way through the surface of the defective bale adjacent cotton may be set ablaze and a major conflagration started.

■ GINNERS are urged to caution farmers about the dangers of wooden "strike anywhere" matches and to suggest to their customers that they discourage the use of such matches by pickers.

Du Pont Transfers Dr. Ryker to Wilmington

Dr. T. C. Ryker, a Du Pont Co. plant pathologist, has been transferred from Baton Rouge, La., to the Semesan Section at Wilmington, Del. His new duties will be in the field of seed disinfectants.

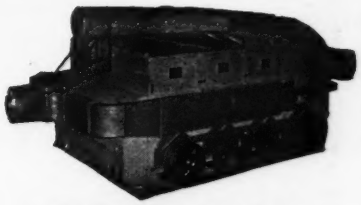
Dr. Ryker had been on the staff of the Louisiana Agricultural Experiment Station before he joined Du Pont in 1947. From 1947 until his transfer to Wilmington he conducted field experiments with new pesticides at Baton Rouge.

• The use of soap per person in 1949 was the lowest in 19 years, thus reflecting an increased use of synthetic detergents.

HINCKLEY

Gin Supply Co., 4008 Commerce
Dallas 1, Texas

A Hinckley Drier-Cleaner makes a smooth, clean sample. It blows the fine pin trash out. It increases your turn-out.



72-D Hinckley Drier-Cleaner

HINCKLEY GIN SUPPLY COMPANY
4008 Commerce St. Dallas 1, Texas

THE *Finest* TELESCOPE EVER BUILT!

Runs on track—unloads long trucks or trailers without moving up.

Easy to Operate
Bronze Oil-Lite Bearings Throughout
Sturdy Construction
A Real Labor Saver

•

The STACY COMPANY, Inc.
2704 TAYLOR ST. DALLAS 1, TEXAS

Fine Foods

Known from Coast to Coast

Wesson Oil
America's Favorite Salad Oil

Snowdrift
Emulsorized for New Quick-Method Cakes

WESSON OIL & SNOWDRIFT SALES COMPANY
New York • New Orleans • Savannah • San Francisco • Houston • Chicago

6 CHEMICAL LABORATORIES TO SERVE YOU

★ Memphis, Tenn.
★ Little Rock, Ark.
★ Blytheville, Ark.
★ Cairo, Ill.
★ Des Moines, Iowa
★ Decatur, Ill.

WOODSON-TENENT LABORATORIES
Main Offices: MEMPHIS, TENN.
Specializing in analyses of Cottonseed, Soybeans and their products, Fats — Feeds — Fertilizers

MODERN STEEL STORAGE
All-Steel Self-Filling Non-Combustible
BUILDINGS
For —
• COTTON SEED
• SOY BEANS
• PEANUTS
Designed, Fabricated and Erected
Confer with us on your storage problems
MUSKOGEE IRON WORKS
Muskogee, Oklahoma

RIVERSIDE MILLS
AUGUSTA, GA.
SOUTHERN STAR
Ginners Know the Protection of the famous Riverside brand of bagging which is Durable—Economical and Uniform—full 2 lbs. to the yard.
Prompt Service from convenient warehouse stocks. Write us or our nearest agent.
Robert Burgher, Dallas, Texas
Bolton Bagging Co., Memphis, Tenn.
Sam A. Sanders, Little Rock, Ark.
Mason Jackson Co., Shreveport, La.
X-CEL

CALENDAR

Conventions • Meetings • Events

• **Sept. 11-12-13—Spinner-Breeder Conference and Southern Combed Yarn Spinners Association joint meeting. El Paso, Texas. For additional information, write Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.**

• **Sept. 26-27-28—Annual fall meeting, American Oil Chemists' Society. Sir Francis Drake Hotel, San Francisco, Calif. H. L. Roschen, Swift & Co., Union Stock Yards, Chicago 9, Ill., secretary.**

• **Sept. 27-28-29-30—Third annual National Soybean Festival, Portageville, Mo. For further information write Joseph A. Delta Council, Stoneville, Miss., sponsor of the Conference.**

• **Oct. 5-6-7 — Pima Festival. Pecos, Texas. For information write the Chamber of Commerce, Pecos, Texas.**

• **January 22-23-24, 1951—National Cotton Council annual meeting. Hotel Buena Vista, Biloxi, Miss. Wm. Rhea Blake, P. O. Box 18, Memphis 1, Tenn., executive vice-president-secretary.**

• **April 2-3-4, 1951—Texas Cotton Ginners' Association annual convention. Fair Park, Dallas. Jay C. Stilley, 109 N. Second Ave., Dallas, executive vice-president.**

• **May 14-15-16, 1951—Fifty-fifth Annual Convention, National Cottonseed Products Association. Palm Beach Biltmore Hotel, Palm Beach, Fla. S. M. Harmon, Sterick Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., secretary-treasurer.**

• **June 3-4-5, 1951—Joint convention North Carolina-South Carolina crushers' associations. The Cavalier, Virginia Beach, Va.**

Staley Plans New Solvent Plant at Painesville

Announcement has been made by A. E. Staley Manufacturing Co., oil mill operators with headquarters at Decatur, Ill., of plans for construction of a solvent extraction soybean processing plant at Painesville, Ohio, to replace the screw-type press mill which the company has operated there since 1939.

The new plant will have a daily capacity of 10,000 bushels, 25 percent more than Staley's existing facilities at Painesville. All major equipment for the solvent plant has been purchased, officials said, and actual construction is expected to start in January or February, with completion during the fall of next year.

This will be the third solvent extraction plant built by Staley, oldest soybean processors in the U.S. Its first solvent process unit was built at Decatur in 1945, and it currently is completing a second unit there, which it is said will give the company the greatest solvent extraction processing capacity of any single plant in the nation.

• National Fire Prevention Week will be observed this year October 8 to 14. Farmers will be urged to recognize fire hazards and eliminate them as fires are more numerous on farms than in towns and frequently more serious.

The Talk Is Now About Gullett's New Dynamic-Pneumatic Lint Cleaning Gins

They Are Doing the Job in South Texas Now

The results being obtained in the field are more than we claimed for them, and the customers and cotton buyers are giving them high praise.

It is now possible for ginners interested in seeing these new lint cleaning gins in operation to see them under actual field operating conditions. At the plants listed below these gins are now in operation, and in addition our new Model 100 Super "X" Extractor Feeders are in operation above the gin stands.

R. W. Andrus Gin
Alice, Texas

J. P. Bowlin Gin
La Feria, Texas

Nordheim Farmers Coop. Gin
Nordheim, Texas

We wish we could give you all the facts pertaining to the fine sample, turnout and good grades. Reports are coming in daily, and we are more convinced than ever that this new system is the answer to many of the ginner's problems.

GULLETT GIN COMPANY

AMITE, LOUISIANA

ATLANTA, GEORGIA • DALLAS, TEXAS • MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE

HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

LINT CLEANER

Efficient

Ample Capacity

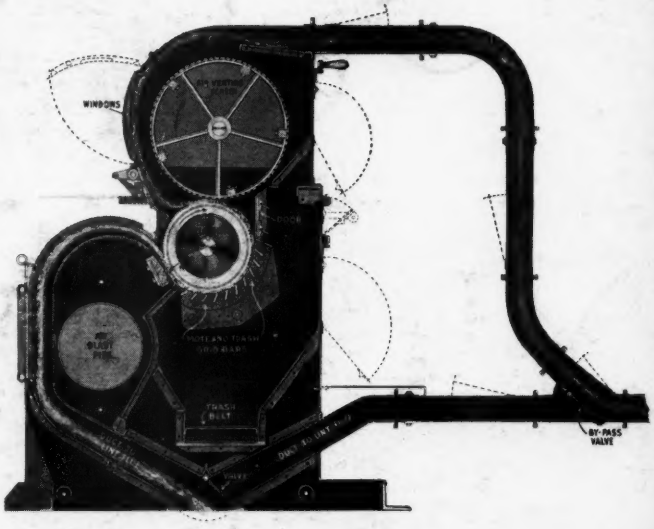
Simple in Operation

Improves Sample—No Damage to Fiber

Profitable to Ginner & Producer

Three Years Field Tested

Fits Any Make Gin



HARDWICKE-ETTER COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS **Sherman, Texas**

A New Double Feature

FIRST: A NEW 90 SAW GIN for increased capacity. Designed with same spacing for Saws and Ribs, making Roll Box approximately 7″ longer than our 80 Saw Gin, but Gins set on same centers and take same building space. Built in either Up or Down Draft Type.

SECOND: A NEW SUPER MOTING DEVICE, consisting of a Grid or Stripper Bar, a revolving rubber-flight wiping or cleaning Roller, and a second rubber-flight Roller located to the rear of the cleaning Roller, with edges of these two Rollers forming a Mote Suction Duct with self cleaning surfaces.

This combination device REMOVES and KEEPS a MUCH GREATER Volume of motes and trash OUT OF LINT STREAM, and definitely improves the sample.

Manufactured by

THE MURRAY COMPANY OF TEXAS, INC.

DALLAS • MEMPHIS • ATLANTA